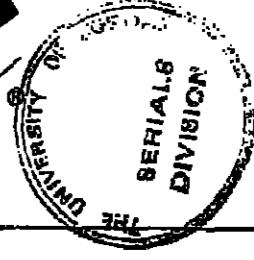


Meets the

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Paris, Tuesday May 3, 1994



Nelson Mandela dancing with his ANC supporters Monday night in Johannesburg before delivering his election victory speech.

America's Asia-Pacific Chorus Sours

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — When President Bill Clinton first described his vision of a new "Pacific community" last summer, in which the United States would engage Asia more vigorously and creatively than at any time since World War II, most of the region's leaders embraced the idea as a long-overdue shift from what they saw as Washington's Eurocentric view of the world.

But in recent months the enthusiastic talk of harmony, which reached a crescendo when Mr. Clinton gathered Asian leaders at a summit meeting in Seattle, has suddenly given way to a broad chorus of criticism aimed at the administration.

On topics as diverse as trade policy with Japan, human rights and the possible cutting of

an American teenager in Singapore, leaders from Canberra to Tokyo are voicing similar critiques. They say Washington's approach has been arrogant, that the "community" it has in mind is built in America's image rather than in Asia's, and that it is chiefly interested in imposing its own rules.

Many of the criticisms are self-interested, and some come from countries that insist the region needs a stabilizing military presence from the United States even while rejecting its political influence. But a result is that many of the administration's policies have been subverted by some of its closest Asian allies.

"There has been a sharp change of tone in recent months," said a senior South Korean official who deals regularly with high-level Clinton administration officials. "There is a

sense that America's approach to Asia has been very high-handed, too much preaching about human rights and too much of a Mickey Kantor approach on trade that may score a few points in the short term, but hurt the U.S. role in the Pacific for a long time." Mr. Kantor is the U.S. trade representative.

Since the Seattle meeting, Mr. Clinton's Asian policy has been driven by three goals: opening Japan's markets, brandishing trade threats to force China to respect human rights and insisting that North Korea will never be permitted to become a nuclear power.

But its policies on Japan and China have been under daily attack throughout the region, one of the reasons the administration is being forced to back off and rethink its strategy. And

See ASIA, Page 4

A Graying Holland Votes, Fearing Welfare's Future

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

THE HAGUE — After years of trying to cope with the social and political repercussions of a "baby boom" followed by a "birth dearth," the Netherlands is now confronting a new kind of social uprising that might be called "the granny revolution."

As 11 million Dutch voters prepare to go to the polls in national elections Tuesday, a sense of alarm is spreading, especially among the elderly, over the fate of an elaborate welfare and pension system that is regarded as perhaps the most generous in all of Europe.

Fearful of rising crime and lower living standards, 15,000 elderly men and women marched in Eindhoven last month to demonstrate their political clout and to warn the governing Christian Democrats and other mainstream parties to leave their pensions alone.

"The revolt of old people in the '90s could have the kind of political impact that the rebellion of young people had in the '60s," said Ed van Thijn, a former mayor of Amsterdam who is now interior minister. "While young people were against the consumer society and conservatism, old people are starting to fight for the state to uphold their living standards and security needs."

Jet Nijhuis, leader of the General Old Peoples' Union, which along with another elderly persons party hopes to win at least six seats in the 150-seat lower house of parliament, said the political awakening of the elderly was rapidly gathering momentum in Europe.

This is a broad phenomenon, and not just a

Dutch one," the party leader said. "In 20 years the baby boomers in Europe will be 65, so all of the problems we have now are just going to get worse. We want politicians to start thinking about the long term."

Even more than other West European countries, the Netherlands now confronts critical decisions about the future structure of its society.

With people living longer, having fewer children and finding fewer jobs in the course of Europe's worst recession since the war, social welfare costs have soared in a country that remains proud of its reputation as a progressive social laboratory.

Because of their liberal approach to sick leave, disability allowances and retirement pensions, the Dutch are now spending almost \$10 billion a year on health and social security costs, or about 10 times what they pay for defense.

Faced with a potentially disastrous situation in which the number of people receiving benefits from the state will soon outstrip the number of those who work, the Christian Democrat-led government of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers has been striving to rein in the ballooning cost of entitlements.

But the government's attempts to freeze pensions and divert funds to create jobs for young people has triggered a rebellion among the elderly that promises to shake up the political landscape and possibly drive the Christian Democrats out of power for the first time in the history of the party.

See DUTCH, Page 4



GAIT-KEEPER — A cosack pointing his lance at a car as he asked for identification documents in St. Petersburg. The mounted patrols have been organized in an attempt to deter criminal activity, which has been increasing in and around the Russian city.

Hatred Rends Asunder Israeli Lovers, Arab and Jew

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

YAFIA, Israel — This is a story of two families thrust unexpectedly together and forced to navigate deep religious and ethnic divides.

It is about anger and fear, mistrust and resentment, abiding conflict and sudden death. It is a love story.

It is about an Arab man and a Jewish woman, both Israelis, who quietly conducted a year-long courtship and then were married a month ago in a Muslim ceremony, soon after she had converted to Islam. Only a few days after their marriage, Adel and Ahuva Cohen Onallah were torn apart forever.

On April 6, a West Bank Arab on a suicide mission for a militant Islamic group, blew himself up beside a bus in Afula, 10 kilometers south of this Israeli Arab village near Nazareth.

The explosion killed seven Israelis instantly, including an Arab woman, and wounded 44 others in the worst terrorist incident inside Israel in five years. One of the more seriously wounded was Ahuva Cohen Onallah, 37, who lingered for three weeks and died a week ago.

As the pain ended for her, it began for those she left behind. They include her new husband, a former husband, three children, aging parents, four brothers, one sister and a country that sought through its popular press to frame her life and death against the relentless struggle

between Arab and Jew that grips this land even as it strives for reconciliation.

The disconsolate new husband, Adel Onallah, saw nothing cosmic about the relationship.

They met six years ago while both worked at a bank in Nazareth, she a clerk and he a computer instructor. Ahuva Cohen was still in her first marriage, but unhappily so. Finally, she walked out on it — and on two embittered daughters and a son — and found comfort with Mr. Onallah, two years her junior and eight years apart in background.

He simply loved her, he says, and then he lost her.

"I was doubly hit," Mr. Onallah said. "My

wife was killed, and she was killed by my own people."

For Mrs. Onallah's Orthodox Jewish family, which had not been close to her in recent years, the bomb blast exposed facts that its members had known either dimly or not at all — her romance with an Arab, her decision to adopt his religion for the sake of children they might have and the fact that she was already pregnant.

Through much of the week, they were cast in an unflattering light.

This is a period when the Jews and Arabs of Israel and its territories are supposed to be coming to terms in new ways with each other. It

See LOVE, Page 4

Old Soviet Bear Hug Appears to Find the Kiss of Life

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The collapse of the Communist East Bloc brought joy to some and misery to others, but it produced one change that it seemed everyone could cheer: the demise of the Kremlin kiss.

No longer would our breakfasts be upset by photos of Comme bigwigs nuzzling each other's five-o'clock shadows and smacking each other on the lips. No longer would general secretaries humiliate U.S. presidents by folding them into bear hugs after signing arms-control pacts. No more doddering dictators making out on the evening news. Democracy and handshakes were in, and the Brezhnev buss was out.

But now, in a development that has alarmed Kremlin-watchers here, it seems the Politburo smack may be back. On his recent return from a Black Sea vacation, in a clear departure from recent protocol, President Boris N. Yeltsin was smooched by loyal aides who were lined up to greet him on the airport tarmac.

And Leonid Parfyonov, a popular television host who wrote a book about the odd ways of Soviet leaders, confirmed that kissing had roared back into fashion at the upper levels of Russian politics.

Suddenly, all the dire warnings about the Russian bear snarling back to life seem more credible. A few thousand

Russian troops hanging on in the Baltics, a highly placed spy in Washington, the sabotage of NATO policy in Serbia — O.K., the West can live with that. After all, everyone has a few unattractive qualities. But if the wet Kremlin smack is really making a comeback, surely the bad old days cannot be far behind.

A Yeltsin spokesman, quizzed about this latest development during a recent telephone interview, immediately tried to pass the buck.

"Somebody came up and smacked him," insisted Anatoli Krasikov, refusing to name the guilty party who made the first

See KISS, Page 4

4 Sentenced in Attack on Olympian

BERLIN (Reuters) — Four East German neo-Nazis involved in beating up a U.S. Olympic athlete in a racist attack in October were sentenced by a German court Monday. One youth was given a six-months' jail sentence converted to probation, two others were given fines totaling 1,400 Deutsche marks (\$850) and the fourth was ordered to perform 40 hours of community service.

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THE AMERICAS / MILLIONAIRES AND DOCTORS

POLITICAL NOTES

Nixon's Media Critics Fire Back

WASHINGTON — While most journalists were surprisingly gracious toward Richard Nixon in the days after the former president's death, an anti-Nixon media backlash is gathering force.

"The worst presidency of the century," says this week's issue of the *New Republic*. The magazine offers a two-page anthology of "Nixon-hating" Nasty excerpts ranging from a "phony" (1952) to "Thank God he's gone" (1974).

An article by Jacob Weisberg in this week's *New York Magazine* said the "final irony" of Mr. Nixon's life was that his mortal enemies in the media largely brushed aside the twin disasters of Vietnam and Watergate to recognize him as one of the 20th century's great statesmen. The cartoonist Garry Trudeau will poke fun at Nixon "revisionism" next week in "Doonesbury."

"I do think the media's supine glorification of this guy was really excessive," said the editor of *New Republic*, Andrew Sullivan. "It's his last laugh. The notion that we at this point would throw in the towel seems pathetic."

Mr. Nixon's death on April 22 forced journalists to try to balance his long career and accomplishments against the scandals that forced him to resign 20 years ago. The normal tendency not to speak ill of the recently departed was reinforced by Mr. Nixon's own campaign to rehabilitate his image and the embrace of such former political foes as President Bill Clinton and former senator George McGovern. Mr. Nixon's Democratic opponent in the 1972 presidential campaign.

But the generally respectful tone of the coverage — "Nixon Gets Hero's Farewell" (*Los Angeles Times*); "the most important figure of the postwar era" (*Time*); "the final years may have been Richard Nixon's greatest triumph" (*The Wall Street Journal*) — has caused much grumbling among his detractors in the press. "A friend said to me: 'Is this the same Richard Nixon? Did someone else die?'" Mr. Sullivan said. (AP)

Travel Office Affair Revisited

WASHINGTON — Government auditors said Monday that the White House had a right to dismiss seven travel office workers without cause, but sharply criticized the manner in which they were forced from the office that arranges presidential and press travel.

The General Accounting Office, while saying the White House had the "legal authority" to dismiss the workers without cause in May, singled out for criticism three individuals involved in the White House travel office affair: Catherine Cornelius, a distant cousin to President Bill Clinton; Harry Thomason, a Hollywood producer and friend of Mr. Clinton's; and Darnell Martens.

The auditors said the three "had potential personal business interests in the travel office operations" and "created the momentum to examine the travel office by raising allegations about the management of the office to White House officials and participating in actions that appeared to anticipate the removal of the employees."

The agency also said that on the basis of a private accounting firm's report there had been "serious financial management weaknesses" in the operation of the office.

The affair, one of the early major flaps that shook up the Clinton White House, involved allegations of cronyism and improper use of the FBI.

Five of the seven staff members were ultimately rehired, but assigned to other government agencies.

(Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

Justin Dart, former chairman of the President's Committee on the Employment of People with Disabilities, appealing to President Clinton for health care reform: "We are willing to die for our country but not for our insurance companies. No more excuses. No more exclusion. No more profiteering. No more Band-Aid solutions." (AP)



LEAVING THE LIMO BEHIND — Mr. Clinton pedaling from the White House with his wife, Hillary, and a Secret Service agent. They rode through Georgetown to a Potomac bike path.

All (Political) Eyes Are on Ohio Senate Race

By Katharine Q. Seelye

New York Times Service

PARMA, Ohio — Joel Hyatt, who is running to replace his father-in-law, Howard M. Metzenbaum, in the U.S. Senate, worked his way through a shopping center, shaking hands in the final days before Tuesday's primary election.

The lanky Democratic entrepreneur, who founded a national chain of low-cost legal clinics, repeatedly introduced himself. But he is so well known from his years promoting Hyatt Legal Services on television that most people seem to know him already.

Harry Cudio, 70, a retired accountant, looks amused after meeting Hyatt. "I'm voting for Boyle," Mr. Cudio says of the chief Democratic rival, Mary Boyle, as Mr. Hyatt walks away. "She's not as rich as he is."

Score one for Mrs. Boyle and her latest television assault, which has suddenly given shape to this close election race with the clarity of a bumper sticker. "The Senate doesn't need any more millionaire lawyers," she says to the camera. "What it needs is more mom."

The Senate race in Ohio, which has long served as a microcosm for national politics, is particularly significant. For one, there is a nearly equal balance of Republicans and Democrats.

In addition, there is a mix of urban and rural areas and an economic standing that places it near the national average. Moreover, with Mr. Metzenbaum's retirement, the race is being closely watched in Washington as one of a handful that together could imperil the Democrats' majority this fall.

Later in an interview, Dr. Healy, who has raised over \$2 million, more money than anyone else in the race and much of it from doctors, said: "The business needs someone from the real world. It has become a homogeneous ruling class."

In addition to Dr. Healy, the Republican candidates include Lieutenant Governor Michael DeWine, state Senator Eugene Wertz, and George Rhodes, a businessman.

The Republican race has come down to a contest between Dr. Healy and Mr. DeWine, who is ahead in the polls.

Like voters in other states, people in Ohio are anxious about crime and health care. And at every turn, they express a deep cynicism toward Washington and a profound disaffection from government.

The "Mom versus Millionaire" advertisement, which is broadcast statewide, deliberately echoes the successful 1992 Senate campaign of Patty Murray in Washington State, who converted a legislator's dismissal of her as "just a mom in tennis shoes" into a winning campaign slogan.

Mrs. Boyle, the mother of four and a three-term Cuyahoga County commissioner, has sought advice from Senator Murray and other women in Congress. Also running on the Democratic side is Ralph Applegate, a business consultant who barely registers in the polls.

On the Republican side, there is Dr. Bernadine Healy, a cardiologist who is a former director of the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. During a recent debate, she said that voters often ask her why a doctor would run for the Senate.

"Washington is sick," Dr. Healy replied. "It needs a doctor."

Later in an interview, Dr. Healy, who has raised over \$2 million, more money than anyone else in the race and much of it from doctors, said: "The business needs someone from the real world. It has become a homogeneous ruling class."

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Mr. Metzenbaum, 76, one of the Senate's most liberal members, is leaving after 18 years. Although he stood to the left of mainstream Ohio voters, he earned their respect by fighting for the average consumer — sometimes even against Ohio's important automobile industry — as when he backed higher gasoline mileage standards.

All of the Senate candidates suggest they would carry on his legacy as a fighter, even as they distance themselves from his liberal tradition. Mr. Hyatt, for instance, has staked out a tough position on crime, supporting the death penalty, while Mrs. Boyle does not.

Dr. Healy, whose husband is director of the Cleveland Clinic, has taken up the cudgel against President Bill Clinton's health care proposals, warning that they will reduce Ohio's strong medical tradition to "socialized medicine."

David Sweet, dean of the Levin College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University, said he was "greatly troubled" as he watched the candidates on both sides "further their own interests by bashing Washington."

The race has provided a good example of how deep the anti-politician fervor runs.

"On both sides, you have experienced elected officials being challenged by outsiders," Mr. Sweet said. "Will they vote for an outsider with no experience? Or will they come to the voting booth saying, 'I'm not happy, but I want someone who knows how to work within the system'?"

The polls reflect that confusion, with a large percentage of voters undecided.

Away From Politics

• A female mountain lion suspected of killing and partly eating a woman jogger was树 and shot to death after a weekend hunt in the Auburn State Recreation Area near Sacramento, California.

• Khalid Abdul Muhammad, a U.S. black activist barred from Canada on grounds that he had fraudulently used social-security numbers to secure a loan, addressed about 300 supporters in Toronto by speaker-telephone, the Canadian Press news agency reported. "What a shame for the government of Canada and Jews of Canada," he was quoted as saying, to apply pressure that kept him from appearing in person.

• Safety alarms at a shut-down nuclear reactor in Zion, Illinois, were disabled for four days, a mistake only discovered when technicians began restarting the reactor. The public was not endangered, said a spokesman for Commonwealth Edison Co.

• Police clashed with celebrants at a Mexican

Cinco de Mayo (May 5th) festival in Los Angeles, leaving six officers and at least 12 other people injured. Ten people were arrested in the melee that followed a police decision to cancel a performance because the crowd of 200,000 to 500,000 was pressing too close to the stage.

• Two teenage girls killed a foreign visitor in New Orleans after "befriending" him, luring him to a deserted park near the French Quarter and then trying to rob him, police said. The man was shot while trying to wrest a gun away from one of the girls, a police spokesman said. Police were trying to confirm his identity.

• The space shuttle Endeavour returned to its base in Cape Canaveral, Florida, after a cross-country trip atop a modified jumbo jet. The Boeing 747, with the shuttle bolted on top, landed at Kennedy Space Center three hours after taking off from Little Rock Air Force Base in Arkansas, its last stop en route home from California.

AP, Reuters, AFP

Singapore's Lee Says Caning Is a Duty

Reuters

NEW YORK — Singapore's senior minister, Lee Kuan Yew, said that if the caning of an American teenager, Michael P. Fay, does not go through as planned his country would be shirking its ethical duty.

"If we do not cane him because he is an American, I believe we'll lose our moral authority and our right to govern," Mr. Lee told *Time* magazine in the edition appearing on newsstands Monday.

In an interview from his home from Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Fay, 18, was sentenced last month to six strokes of the cane and four months in jail for spray-painting cars. The case has caught the world's attention as the American awaits a government decision on his plea for clemency.

Mr. Lee questioned how Singapore officials could govern if Mr. Fay were granted a reprieve and not caned.

"Can we then cane any other foreigner or our own people?" he asked. "We'll have to close up shop."

He added that while Singaporean justice may be

viewed as reactionary when contrasted with the U.S. system, it remained effective.

"We don't deal with criminal behavior the way Americans do," Mr. Lee said. "We don't have the concept of 'victim of society.'"

"This concept has led to a situation where if you kill your mother and father, because you were victims, you are not guilty," he said.

In an interview from his home from Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Fay's father, George, said, "All we asked for is for treatment that is fair and equitable, but they've singled Mike out for caning."

He referred to a May 1993 case reported by the Straits Times, in which two Singaporeans, who smashed the headlights of four cars and poured on paint remover, were charged under the mischief act but no caning was involved.

"Caning in the past has been reserved for hardened criminals or for vandals of government property," he said. "Michael is none of the above."



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Some Heavy News About Light Cigarettes

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Smokers of cigarettes labeled low in tar and nicotine may be getting more of those substances than they think, Federal Trade Commission officials and experts in smoking now agree. And they attribute the problem to testing that has not kept up with the changes in cigarette design over the last 20 years.

Since 1971, when the results of the tests were first printed in cigarette advertising and on packaging, cigarettes labeled low in tar and nicotine have taken over the market. They now account for 60 percent of the cigarettes sold in the United States.

National polls conducted by the Gallup organization have found that smokers believe that the cigarettes labeled "light" are less hazardous and will give them less tar and nicotine. But evidence has accumulated that the measurements which are carried out by tobacco company laboratories under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission bear little or no relation to how much nicotine and tar smokers actually get from smoking.

"The commission has been aware for a while that the test has problems regarding the actual intake that consumers will get," said Judith D. Wilkenfeld, assistant director in the commission's Division of Advertising Practices.

She said the commission was studying alternatives to the tar and nicotine tests, and added that the pressure to make a decision had increased lately.

The Federal Trade Commission cigarette tests are carried out by machines that hold the cigarette and draw air through them in two-second puffs, repeating the puffs once every minute until the cigarette is burned up to the filter.

But cigarettes now include several features that make the machine tests meaningless, according to Dr. Jack E. Henningfield, chief of clinical pharmacology research at the National Institutes on Drug Abuse.

For example, a majority of cigarettes now have tiny, nearly invisible holes in their filter paper, or in the cigarette paper near the filter. When the smoking machine draws on a cigarette, a large amount of air is drawn in, and this dilutes the smoke getting to the measur-

ing device, making cigarettes appear to contain less tar and nicotine.

But smokers do not handle the cigarettes the same way machines do. They find the diluted smoke milder, and to make up for the "lighter" taste, or less satisfying amount of nicotine, they puff more or draw deeper, pulling in more total smoke, so that the result for the smoker is the same amount, or more, of nicotine and tar.

In addition, the tiny filtration holes are often blocked by smokers with their lips or hands, thus cutting off the air that would have diluted the smoke.

Outside experts said that the options for the commission included abandoning the test because it is misleading; trying to establish a better test method, or shifting the testing responsibility to another agency better equipped to carry out the tests, such as the Food and Drug Administration or the National Institutes on Standards and Technology.

Scientific studies over recent years have shown that smokers get about the same amount of nicotine no matter what kind of cigarette.

Shelters Fill Up as Storm Hits Bangladesh

The Associated Press

COX'S BAZAR, Bangladesh — A hurricane that gathered strength over the warm waters of the Bay of Bengal for two days struck the Bangladeshi coast Monday with winds up to 200 kilometers per hour.

There were no immediate reports of casualties from wind-driven rains that reduced visibility to almost zero when the storm lashed the islands of St. Martin's, Shapuri, Mahekhali and Kutubdia and the coastal towns of Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Teknaf.

The storm was heading toward the Chittagong region, which was devastated by a similar hurricane in 1991 that killed about 131,000 people.

Enamul Kabir, the administrator of Cox's Bazar, said thousands of mud-and-thatch houses were blown away.

Hundreds of trees and utility poles were uprooted, he said.

More than 350,000 people took refuge in shelters in the Cox's Bazar area, Mr. Kabir said.

Hundreds of thousands of people fled the coast as the hurricane roared through the Bay of Bengal.

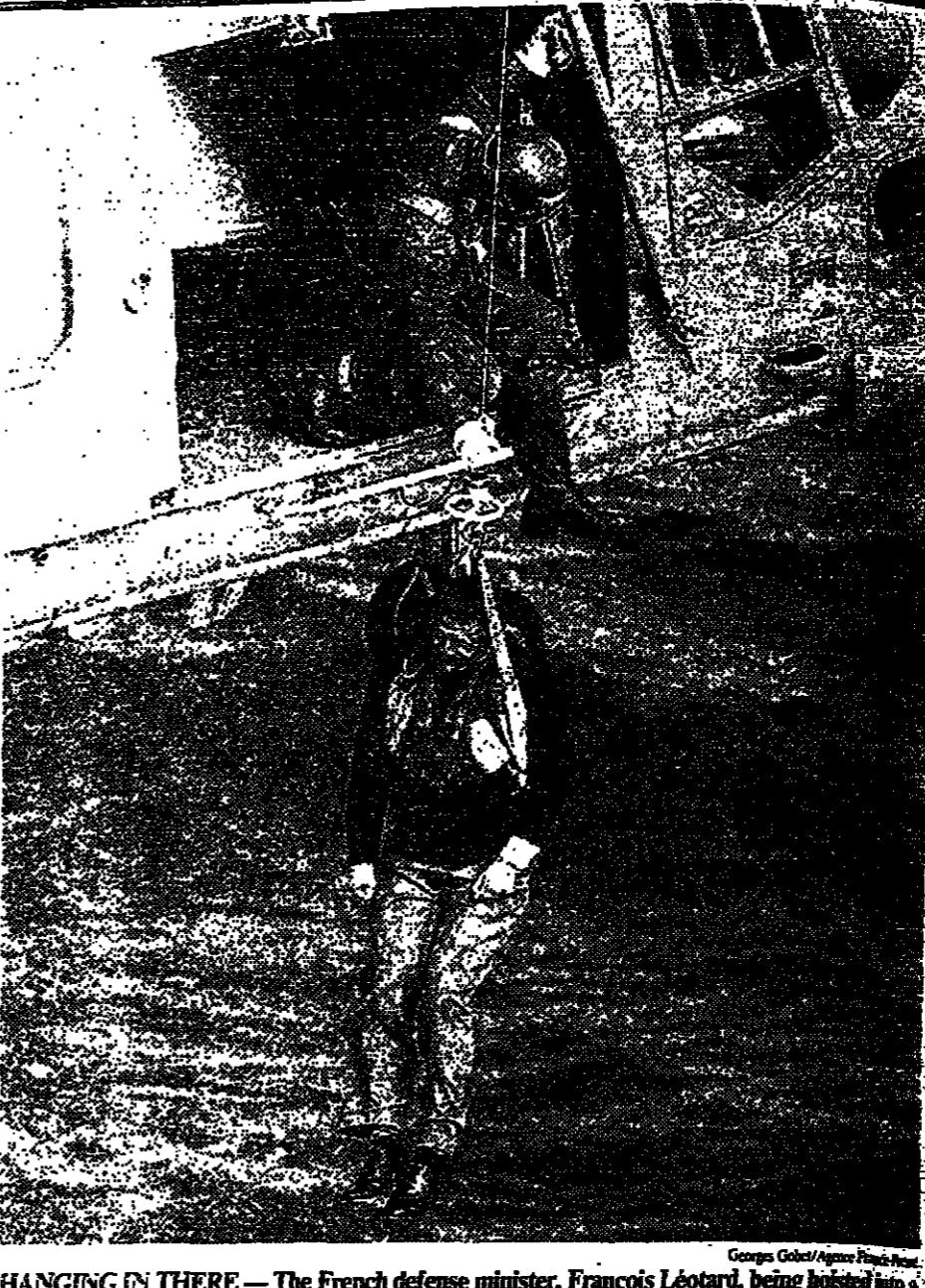
Relief boats were used to evacuate some of the 7 million people who live on islands and along the coast.

Inhabitants were taken to 900 brick storm shelters built since 1991 to hold 1 million people.

Relief agencies said people were responding well to evacuation efforts.

In 1991, after several false alarms, most people ignored calls to leave their homes.

Bangladesh suffers from tropical storms, flooding and drought nearly every year.



Georges Gobet/Agence France Presse

HANGING IN THERE — The French defense minister, François Léotard, being hoisted by a helicopter Monday after taking a dive on the nuclear submarine Rubis in the Mediterranean. The Rubis was France's first sub to return to service after a March accident aboard a similar vessel.

ASIA: Harmony Fades in U.S.-Led Chorus for New 'Pacific Community'

Continued from Page 1

a widespread reluctance to confront North Korea has created a particularly tense challenge for Washington at a moment when the North seems only days away from beginning an effort to harvest additional fuel from its nuclear reactors to bolster its weapons program.

The most surprising opposition has come on trade issues. Almost every Pacific country professes sympathy with Mr. Clinton's complaints about Tokyo's trade surpluses and its slowness in opening its markets. But in recent weeks country after country — from Australia to Malaysia to South Korea — has attacked the U.S. insistence on "numerical targets" or "quantitative indicators" that would measure U.S. market penetration in Japan.

Some join the Japanese in complaining that such agreements undermine free market forces. But the real argument is that political pressure to buy American goods will make it harder for the rest of Asia to sell its wares to the Japanese.

Among the most outspoken critics of the administration's approach is Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia, who has accused Washington of using a "heavy-headed sledgehammer number to crack the nut."

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans of Australia said recently that Australian-made auto parts would be squeezed out of the Japanese market. South Koreans followed with the same complaint about their computer chips. European officials have joined in the criticism, saying their goods are already suffering in Japan because of "Buy America" campaigns.

"They are right," said a senior Japanese trade official. "If we have a choice between buying an American product and one from elsewhere,

political correctness says we should choose America."

But recent evidence suggests that the Clinton administration may be backing away, at least temporarily, from its high-pressure approach.

A few months ago, Mr. Kantor dismissed arguments that the United States should not press Japan's fragile government on market openings, saying nothing would get done for years if Washington waited for the return of political stability in Tokyo.

Now, warned by the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo that the new, minority government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata is hardly in a position to negotiate, administration officials are all but giving up hope of progress before the Group of Seven meeting this summer in Naples. Last week, Mr. Kantor delayed by two more months any decision about taking action against Japan for stalled talks on telecommunications and medical equipment.

Similarly, the administration's strategy of linking preferential trade status to human rights in China is under broad attack throughout the region. Since Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher traveled to Beijing to deliver a warning to the Chinese six weeks ago, leaders of America's two biggest allies in the Pacific — Japan and South Korea — have delivered very different messages.

Before his resignation last month, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan visited Beijing and told the Chinese just what they wanted to hear: That Western concepts of human rights should not be "blindly applied" in Asia. President Kim Young Sam of South Korea never even raised the issue when he went there a few weeks later.

Last month, even as the U.S. administration

struggled to back away from its threat to revoke China's most-favored-nation trading status without appearing to abandon its human rights initiative, a former prime minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, warned that Mr. Clinton was engaging in a "fruitless endeavor" in trying to pressure China. He warned that the United States would "find itself alone in the Pacific."

Japanese business executives often portray Japan as China's more reliable partner, saying their own country would never mix business and politics. That is a grim truth for U.S. diplomats in Asia, who point out that Japan holds considerable sway as China's biggest provider of foreign aid, and now its second-largest trading partner.

"This is an issue that the Japanese see a lot differently than we do, and that's been true for some time," said Walter F. Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Japan.

Even Australia has spoken out against linking preferential trade benefits for China with human rights. While stressing the need to press "universal human rights," Mr. Evans said last month that denying the trade benefits to China "would have a very adverse economic impact on the region as a whole, particularly Hong Kong, with flow-on effects for Australia."

In Hong Kong, economic considerations have clearly won out. Last week, Hong Kong's chief secretary, Anson Chan, visited Washington to tell Vice President Al Gore and other officials that the territory's prosperity would be devastated by the withdrawal of trade privileges for China.

"We do not believe trade should be linked with human rights," she said.

On that stage stood unwitting members of the Cohen family, born in Yemen, steeped in tradition and bewildered by the path their wayward daughter had taken.

At the funeral in Ashkelon, the Mediterranean coastal city where Mrs. Onnalah's parents live, an uncle was reported to have said aloud near her grave that God had punished her for marrying an Arab.

"Look, this is a religious family," said Eli Cohen, who was Mrs. Onnalah's first husband and happens to have the same family name.

Officials said it was impossible to say whether any of the bodies had been eaten by sharks, which frequently are seen in the harbor.

The ferry capsized shortly after it left the harborside village of Mongla, crowded with rush-hour commuters on a routine trip across the harbor to Mombasa Island.

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"The dear little old ladies who were stocking up tinned food are probably feeling sickly at the moment and looking for a marker," he said.

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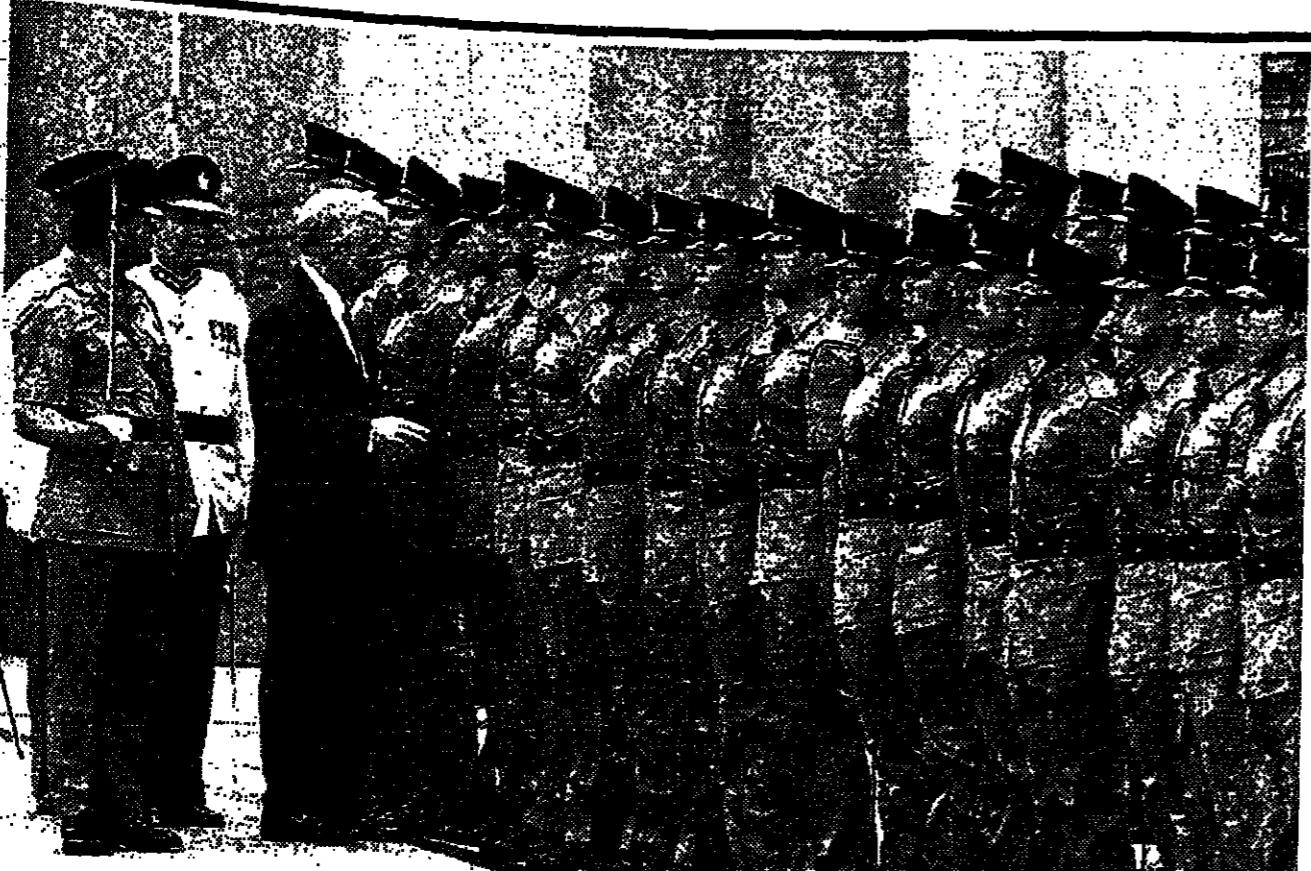
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HE'S GOT THEIR ATTENTION — Governor Chris Patten marking the 150th anniversary on Monday of the Hong Kong police.

Jakarta Vows to Rout 'Street Criminals'

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Indonesia has ordered its military to join the police in ridding the capital of suspected law-breakers, another sign that some Asian countries are determined to take tough measures against crime and vandalism despite raising human rights issues in

"Jakarta must be cleared of criminals" before Asia-Pacific leaders, including President Bill Clinton, meet there in November, said the capital's police chief, Major General Mohammad Hin-

Some human rights groups are concerned that the operation may lead to rights violations, including the resumption of widespread summary executions.

Indonesian authorities say they will take tough measures against youths found with weapons, illegal drugs, or committing vandalism.

"Educating them is no longer an effective means of bringing down the rate of student brawls or violent

crime here," said a senior Jakarta police officer, Tisna Yoga. "We have no choice but to impose harsh laws."

General Hindarto said the Indonesian armed forces had to "start cleaning up the city and its surrounding area of bandits, thieves and other kinds of street criminals."

But the Legal Aid Foundation in Jakarta criticized the operation, saying that it increases military power, reaches only petty criminals and ignores underlying causes of crime such as unemployment and the stark contrast between rich and poor.

Other civil-liberties and human rights activists in Indonesia are concerned that the operation may become a pretext for arbitrary executions.

In a crackdown in January and February in and around large Indonesian cities, soldiers and police shot and killed at least 18 suspected criminals.

Since the operation began on April 12, more than 700 suspects have been arrested. Three alleged criminals caught in the operation were killed Thursday when they tried to attack guards and escape

from custody, the police said. One of them was wearing handcuffs when he was shot and killed.

Many Jakarta residents, worried about inadequate policing and a rise in violent crime, evidently support the military crackdown.

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Critics say the anti-crime campaigns raise the specter of a return to a long period of mysterious killings in Indonesia in the 1980s, when up to 5,000 known and sus-

Mideast Self-Rule Pact Near

Palestinians and Israelis Say They'll Meet the Deadline

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Palestinian and Israeli negotiators, meeting in Cairo to ready the self-rule agreement for Gaza and Jericho for signing on Wednesday, said they had settled most issues and would meet the deadline.

"As we approach the last hours," said the chief PLO negotiator, Nabil Shaath, "I feel more comfortable that we are at the gates of a major achievement for our people and for all people in this part of the world."

The PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin are to meet Tuesday in Cairo. The two leaders, who are expected to sign the accord Wednesday morning, will settle final issues, including the size of the Palestinian enclave in Jericho. They will also decide whether Palestinians will be stationed on the Allenby Bridge linking the West Bank and Jordan.

Israeli forces are scheduled to begin withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho within 24 hours of the signing and hundreds of Palestinian police will enter Gaza and Jericho to take control of security, negotiators said.

"Everything is geared to top speed towards the implementation of this agreement immediately after the signing on Wednesday," Mr. Shaath said.

"The police are going to be ready. We have received now the detailed news about Israeli withdrawal."

Mr. Shaath said that the new Palestinian leadership for the civil administration would begin to arrive in Gaza and Jericho this week.

"They will all start to flow as soon as we sign," he said. "If we are delayed a day or two, it's not a problem."

Jibril Rajoub, an adviser to Mr. Arafat, told reporters that Israel had agreed to free 1,000 Palestinian prisoners and allow 40 to 50 deportees from the occupied territories on the day of the signing. The prisoners

will be the first of some 5,000 who the Israelis have promised to release in the two weeks following the signing.

But the two sides have yet to agree on the fate of some 3,500 Palestinian prisoners, many of whom are followers of the Islamic militant movement Hamas.

Mr. Shaath said the legal issues that have stymied negotiations for weeks were now cleared up. He gave no details, but the point of dispute was over who would have legal jurisdiction over people arrested in Gaza and Jericho.

■ Assad Counters Israelis

John M. Goshko of *The Washington Post* reported from Jerusalem:

President Hafez Assad of Syria has given a negative response to Israel's latest peace overtures, but he countered with a detailed counterproposal that Israeli officials Monday described as a hopeful sign that Mr. Assad might be ready for serious negotiations.

That assessment was given by Israeli officials after Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher reported to Mr. Rabin on the results of his weekend discussions with Assad in Damascus.

Mr. Christopher, who is trying to stimulate movement in the long-stalled Syrian-Israeli track of the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process, went to Damascus Saturday to present Mr. Assad with the Ramon government's new ideas.

The central issue is the status of the Golan Heights. Syria has insisted on complete and immediate Israeli withdrawal from the Golan, while Israel has said that the extent of any withdrawal must be determined by Syria's willingness to offer Israel full recognition and security guarantees.

The Israeli proposals are believed to center on an offer to withdraw from the Golan in stages.

Gaza-Jericho Development Is Set

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank unveiled on Monday a three-year \$1.2 billion program worked out with the Palestine Liberation Organization to quickly lay an economic foundation for the new Palestinian entity in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

Implementation is expected to begin almost immediately after Wednesday's planned signing in Cairo of the Israel-PLO accord governing the transfer of Gaza and Jericho to Palestinian self-rule.

The first step in the economic program, designed by the Palestinians in coordination with the World Bank and donor countries, will involve the laying of sewers and the establishment of new waste disposal facilities in Gaza and Jericho. Other projects for improving housing, roads, health centers, telephones and water are to follow as soon as the engineering studies are completed.

"If the peace process has any hope of success, the

Palestinians need to see improvements in their living conditions very quickly," said Caio Koch-Weser, the World Bank vice president for the Middle East and North Africa Region.

"The program and the funds behind it are for the immediate needs of the Palestinians and will help create a new physical and social infrastructure, provided political stability can be maintained. But unless there is a visible improvement in social and economic conditions, in an equitable way, the foundations of peace will be undermined."

Forty donor countries pledged a total of \$2.4 billion in aid to the new Palestinian entity in October at a conference organized by the United States. Since then, the World Bank and PLO economic specialists have been working on a program that would take these diverse and often vague pledges and forge them into a coherent, detailed plan for economic development.

That plan, released on Monday, details how to spend half of the money during the next three years.

Seoul on Alert Over North's Movements

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam ordered South Korea's 650,000-member armed forces on Monday to keep an around-the-clock vigil following unusual military moves by North Korea in recent days.

"The Defense Ministry should be fully prepared to cope with any eventuality, with all the soldiers exercising a 24-hour watchful vigilance," Mr. Kim was quoted by an aide as saying at a meeting of cabinet ministers in security-related departments.

Mr. Kim ordered the alert as the United Nations forces stationed in South Korea accused North Korea of violating the 41-year-old armistice by deploying more soldiers and weapons than permitted at the tense inter-Korean border.

But a Defense Ministry spokesman said the presidential statement was not intended to increase the level of alert but to emphasize that troops should always be vigilant.

"We are not seeing the unusual North Korean movements of recent days as a sign that they will commit a serious provocation against the South," the spokesman said.

A UN Command spokesman said North Korea, which in recent days has described the armistice that ended the 1950-53 Korean War as "a worthless piece of paper," had increased forces at Panmunjom since the border reopens.

"Two rounds hit the Sainte Famille church, where more than 2,000 people had taken refuge during a brief fire fight Sunday between rebel and army troops, said Mortar Gueye, a UN spokesman.

He said many of the survivors had been very seriously wounded.

UN efforts to arrange a cease-

fire between the army, which is dominated by the Huyn ethnic clan,

and rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, which is dominated by the Tutsi, have been fruitless. The rebel group said on radio that it would not attend peace talks planned for Tuesday in Arusha, Tanzania.

The group said it "has no intentions to and will never negotiate any cease-fire with the illegitimate and self-imposed government in Rwanda."

Tension is always high in the Panmunjom security area, a circle 800 meters (about 870 yards) in diameter. Each side is permitted to have up to 35 military police within the perimeter.

"As with similar violations in the past," the spokesman said, "the UN Command is addressing the issue with the KPA through the Military Armistice Commission channel," the spokesman said.

South Korean armed forces and U.S. troops were put on alert for

about three hours on Saturday when about 20 North Korean aircraft were monitored flying toward Seoul.

The South's Defense Ministry said the North Korean Air Force appeared to be on a regular training exercise, but it was very unusual that it was conducted on a Saturday.

The number, movement and dress of North Korean and UN troops stationed at Panmunjom, the only crossing point on the inter-Korean border, is strictly prescribed under the armistice.

The UN military command also

said on Monday that it was holding talks with North Korea over renewed calls by the Communist government to scrap the armistice. North Korea wants to replace the truce with a permanent peace treaty signed directly with the United States.

South Korean officials view that as an effort to cut them out of decision-making on the divided peninsula's future and drive a wedge between Seoul and Washington.

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A Laboratory for Mideast Peace

Self-Rule Accord Is a Test, Palestinians Say

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — For Sami Qubaj, a computer programmer, the advent of Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho looms large, even though it will not come soon to the streets of Ramallah and other major towns in the West Bank.

"It will be a test for us — for the entire Palestinian nation," said Mr. Qubaj, 26. "We have to take up the challenges of those Israelis who said the Palestinians could never govern themselves. We have to prove we can."

When control of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho is transferred to the Palestinians in the next few weeks, it will cover only two small, relatively poor regions, and apply to less than half of the nearly 2 million Palestinians in the territories. But the experiment in self-rule is already the subject of immense curiosity and scrutiny for Palestinians and Israelis.

The reason is that Gaza and Jericho are about to become a laboratory for everything that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, have struggled to achieve since they shook hands at the White House in September.

At stake in the success or failure of the Gaza-Jericho accord are two concepts that are at the heart of any attempt to ease the enmity between Jews and Palestinians. One is Israel's offer to trade land for peace. The other is the Palestinian desire for a homeland free of occupation.

For Israelis, the evacuation from Gaza and Jericho marks the first time since the 1967 Middle East war that they have ceded territory with a large Arab population close to Tel Aviv in exchange for peace — a far different proposition than relinquishing the Sinai desert to Egypt in the Camp David accords. For the Palestinians, too, it marks the first time in more than a quarter-century that they have taken affairs into their own hands — a far different proposition than waging the six-year *intifada*, or revolt against Israeli occupation.

According to Israeli and Palestinian analysts, this grand experiment will take time for both peoples to digest. Although last year's agreement envisioned Palestinians holding elections and extending their control to the remainder of the West Bank by July 13, few now expect the timetable to be met. Some Israelis are calling for a pause of months, or even years, to see how the Gaza-Jericho experiment unfolds.

What lies ahead is a long period of the Palestinians' and Israelis' testing each other. The negotiations over just the Gaza-Jericho pullout took five months longer

than planned. By comparison, the problems of the West Bank are immense, with more than 100 Jewish settlements scattered among 1.2 million Palestinians and 250 roads between the West Bank and Israel.

"It's not a mystery," said Daoud Kuttab, a Palestinian journalist and documentary film producer in Jerusalem. "This whole interim period is a test."

For Israelis, security is paramount. Ori Orr, chairman of the foreign affairs and defense panel in Israel's parliament and a retired general who is close to Mr. Rabin, said: "The big, big if is whether the Palestinians can rule the area. The Palestinian police is not the question. The question is can the PLO take care of education, jobs, refugees and 800,000 people in Gaza."

The agreement will succeed "if the refugee in Jaba'ya sees some kind of light at the end of the tunnel," Mr. Orr said, referring to a Palestinian camp in the self-rule area. But if not, he added, "he can come again with a knife."

If terrorist attacks against Israelis continue, Mr. Orr said, "there will be no solution." Self-rule will remain in Gaza and Jericho only.

For Mr. Rabin, expanding self-rule in the West Bank represents a troublesome political calculation. While there is an overwhelming national consensus in Israel to exit Gaza, the country remains torn over the West Bank.

"Rabin and Peres are hurrying from Gaza and Jericho," Mr. Orr said. "They are not going to be so rushed to the next step. I don't think Rabin and our government can go in the same tempo, in the same speed, in the next step."

Ephraim Sneh, a Labor member of parliament who chairs the subcommittee overseeing the territories, said that "it is not feasible or desirable" to expand Palestinian control immediately to the rest of the West Bank.

Mr. Sneh expressed concern that the new Palestinian authority may fail to attract international aid unless it puts skilled management in place. Palestinian economists have complained lately that nations that pledged assistance have failed to deliver. But others point out that this is because the donors are not satisfied the money will be spent correctly.

"The money will not be allocated to organizations run in the old manner of the PLO in Beirut," Mr. Sneh said. While the Palestinian technocrats are qualified, "I wonder if Arafat will let them work."

"I don't know how genuinely his mind and his way of thinking has transferred from being leader of an organization to leader of a state."

"No one will miss Gaza," Mr. Sneh said, "but the Palestinians would be very stupid to make Israelis feel that leaving Gaza was a mistake."

ISRAEL: Army Restricts Use of Force as Pact Nears

Continued from Page 1
protect the settlements in the Gaza Strip, according to the September peace accord.

The army has already shifted the bulk of equipment in the Gaza Strip since the redeployment began late last year, according to the Israeli press.

But no buildings have been handed over to the new police, and the army remains in charge of all installations.

Mr. Rabin has said the full redeployment of troops could take up to three weeks after the Cairo signing ceremony.

But the army chief of staff, Gen-

eral Ehud Barak, called for accelerated withdrawal.

He said he feared soldiers could be at risk because of a "lack of coordination between the army and the PLO."

An advance party of 1,000 Palestinian policemen will arrive in the occupied Gaza Strip on Thursday, a senior official in the future force said Tuesday.

The contingent, currently based at El Arish in the Sinai Peninsula, will form part of the 9,000-strong police force.

They will enter Gaza from Egypt via the Rafah border crossing. All are members of the Palestine Liber-

ation Army, the PLO's military wing.

Of the 9,000 Palestinian officers, 7,000 will be drawn from PLO troops throughout the Middle East and the balance from the West Bank and Gaza. Some police officers will patrol jointly with Israeli troops those roads used by both Palestinians and Jewish settlers, and others will be posted alongside Israeli at border crossings.

Palestinians suspected of attacking Israelis will be interrogated by Israeli police officers with Palestinian officers present, and Israelis suspected by Palestinians will be interrogated in Israel with a Palestinian police officer present, Israeli says.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

RAJ: Families of Princes Feud Over Palaces and Gems

Continued from Page 1
lifestyle will no longer be available and the people won't have the same respect they used to have."

When the Maharajah of Jaipur, Sawai Man Singh II, visited London in the 1990s, a British newspaper headline beamed: "Luckiest Young Men Alive Comes to Britain — Vast Wealth — A Palace — And Two Lovely Wives."

Upon arriving at his Rambagh Palace in Jaipur after her wedding in 1940, the maharajah's third wife, Maharanee Gayatri Devi, described the glowing cream-colored edifice as the "setting for some fabulous and imagined fairy tale."

Her private sitting room was filled with objets d'art, which she detailed in her memoirs: "Small jeweled animals, rose quartz and jade, and curved daggers with white jade hilts carved to look like animal heads with jewels for eyes were displayed in glass cabinets. Jade boxes encrusted with semiprecious stones in floral designs held cigarettes, and heavy crystal bowls were filled with flowers."

But in the early 1970s, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi persuaded Parliament to enact a constitutional amendment stripping the maharajas, maharanis and nizams of their titles, privy purses and many of their land holdings.

About the same time, the Maharajah of Jaipur died after suffering a heart attack while playing polo in England. He left no will.

At the heart of the Jaipur court battles, as well as those of dozens of other royal families, is a legal debate over whether the eldest

son of a prince should inherit all of his father's property under the centuries-old law of primogeniture, or whether other siblings and wives should be given their share under more modern Hindu law.

As a result of the legal fray, most of the family's jewels, antiques and paintings have been sealed in strong rooms and storerooms for the past eight years, awaiting the outcome of cases that could take decades more to wend through the cumbersome Indian court system.

KODAK: Buyers Line Up

Continued from Page 1
industry as the U.S. health care system undergoes reform. The reform of the system is also attracting foreign buyers because they have more experience operating in Europe's price-controlled environment, some aspects of which are already being adapted here.

El Sanofi SA of France, a partly-owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly, has a research alliance with Sterling Winthrop to develop heart and cancer diagnostics, announced in Paris it was interested in taking up its option to acquire the prescription sector of the subsidiary. It said the division had sales of almost \$1 billion. The acquisition would make Sanofi the world's 10-largest pharmaceuticals company.

Separately, Bayer AG said it was interested in the over-the-counter drugs, which would give the big German chemicals company back the "trademark" to its well-known aspirin in the United States, which it lost during World War I.

The Kodak move had been foreseen, but Mariola Hager, medical industry analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc., said she wondered whether its timing may have been pushed forward by Monday's announcement that Roche Holding AG of Switzerland would pay \$3.2 billion to Syntex Corp., a troubled U.S. drug company whose most profitable products had been running out.

Once one big company makes a deal all the others follow more quickly than you expect. Three months from now may be too late," Ms. Hager said. "The whole industry is ripe for consolidation, and this is a field Kodak doesn't understand."

Ms. Hager said the large American drug companies, which have been coming money for the past decade in the world's least controlled and most lucrative market, are already being forced to compete by large managed care health companies that are expected to be the heart of President Bill Clinton's health reform program.

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An aid worker trying to control a crowd of Rwandan refugees as they waited for rationed beans at a camp near Bujumbura, Tanzania.

U.S. Steps Up Efforts to End Rwanda Bloodshed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAIROBI — The United States stepped up pressure on Tuesday for regional action to end the bloodshed sweeping Rwanda, but attempts to broker talks between rebels and the rump government made no progress.

UN officials said Tuesday that patrols dug in near the Kigali airport on the eastern outskirts of the Rwandan capital blasted rebel headquarters in the former parliament building with a stream of mortar shells.

"Stopping the hostilities between the hostile forces frees a part of the government army to increase its morale," said Jacques Biboszagara, head of international affairs for the Rwanda Patriotic Front, said at a news conference in Brussels that a cease-fire between the front and government forces would lead to more massacres.

"Relief workers say they are

stemming the bloodletting appeared doomed. Rwandan rebels ruled out an early ceasefire on Tuesday and said a foreign force could not halt the bloodletting.

Jacques Biboszagara, head of international affairs for the Rwanda Patriotic Front, said at a news conference in Brussels that a cease-fire between the front and government forces would lead to more massacres.

"Relief workers say they are

The Tutsi-dominated front says the Hutu interim government was established illegally after the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a rocket attack on his plane on April 6.

Mr. Biboszagara said a new international force proposed by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali would be useless in stopping the bloodshed.

"The international community cannot stop the massacres," he said. "It is only the Rwandans themselves who can do this."

Mr. Boutros-Ghali, who called on

(Reuters, NYT)

RWANDA: Nightmare and Denial at a Border Post

Compiled from Page 1

Etienne Krug, health coordinator for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees here.

Jo Fox, a spokeswoman for the International Committee of the Red Cross, said the Tanzanian home affairs minister had asked relief agencies if they could supply transportation and volunteers to begin grappling with the problem.

But she said a higher priority now for the Red Cross was coping with the unprecedented wave of

Rwandan refugees, who in just 25 hours managed to turn the desolate area into a bustling new city of 20,000.

Relief workers say they are

displaced just on the other side of the border.

But the situation was still a "time bomb," she said.

Even as they struggled to accommodate the Rwandans, many relief workers said they were concerned that reports of renewed fighting between Hutus and Tutsis in neighboring Burundi might preface a new massacre.

"We're not dealing with a very malnourished population," said Sheila Wilson, of the Red Cross. "Quite a lot of them have been

out of reach, since it would have to win nearly three-quarters of the uncounted votes, assuming that all of the estimated 22.7 million eligible voters cast ballots.

A two-thirds majority in the legislature would have allowed ANC members to amend South Africa's interim constitution at will.

Trends in returns announced

Tuesday by the electoral commission suggested that the ANC's majority was being trimmed slightly by Inkatha, whose vote share rose from 5.9 percent to 8.3 percent in 12 hours. The gain was attributed by analysts to results that confirmed to trickles from Inkatha strongholds in Natal Province.

Chief Buthelezi charged Tuesday that there were "irregularities all around" in the national and provincial elections, but that he would reserve judgment on whether voting was free and fair until after the final results were known.

He said he was grateful that South Africa's first democratic election went peacefully, despite the alleged irregularities, and he indicated he would be willing to serve in a government formed by the rival ANC.

Under the constitution, any party receiving 5 percent of the vote is entitled to cabinet representation, and Chief Buthelezi has frequently been mentioned for one of the three deputy presidential positions or some other cabinet post.

A group of Commonwealth election observers reported that it found that the election was a "free and clear expression of the will of the South African people" and that the outcome was the result of a "credible democratic process, which was substantially fair."

Local strongmen take advantage of the collapse of authority to become "village warlords" and "land lords," water warlords and grain warlords, monopolizing resources to the extent that they became Mafia-like "black societies," it said.

The article said there was "absolutely rampant theft and robbery of important state engineering, oil field, electricity and water conservation equipment, as well as railroad and highway material."

Last year pitched battles during about 600 clan feuds resulted in more than 100 deaths and injuries to about 2,000 people, it said.

An editorial that accompanied the article demanded a harsh crackdown against lawbreakers. "We must resolutely punish according to the law," it said. "Our hands must not be soft in the least."

While huge amounts have been spent on urban construction under the new economic policies, many farmers have been denied even modest payments for their crops and have lacked the money to buy pesticides, fertilizer and other materials.

China's average yearly urban income was 2,337 yuan (\$370) last year, 10.2 percent higher than in 1992, when adjusted for inflation. Rural income was only 921 yuan, or 3.2 percent higher.

(Reuters, AFP)

U.S. Warns North Korea Of Resolve Over Arms

By Paul F. Horowitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States will seek international sanctions, if necessary, to defeat North Korea from building nuclear weapons, even if the Communist regime views sanctions as an act of war. Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Tuesday.

In a speech apparently designed to clarify U.S. policy and stress Washington's resolve, Mr. Perry said his recent trip to Asia had convinced him that the United States and South Korea were prepared to handle any military contingency.

"We cannot take any chances on this," Mr. Perry said in a speech to the Asia Society. "We have to be prepared to help South Korea defend itself, as we have for more than 40 years." The defense secretary said that North Korea's potential battlefield advantage in manpower would meet with superior U.S. and allied weaponry.

Mr. Perry said that while there was no area of disagreement among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul on policy toward North Korea, he reported only "limited progress" in gaining China's help.

Mr. Perry's remarks appeared

May 2, 1994

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Monaco-Bermuda 2000-F	US\$3002 71 55000	1522.53	RG Diversified Fund	F1	12.00	
Mon BC Future Fund	120.09	1522.53	RG Money Fund	F1	12.00	
Mon BC Fund (E.C.I.)	122.21	1522.53	RG Money Plus F DM	DM	111.54	
Mon BC Global Recovery F	100.13	1522.53	RG Money Plus F SF	SF	100.73	
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Columbia Securities	FT	151.21	ROTTHOFF (GROUP EDMOND DE)			
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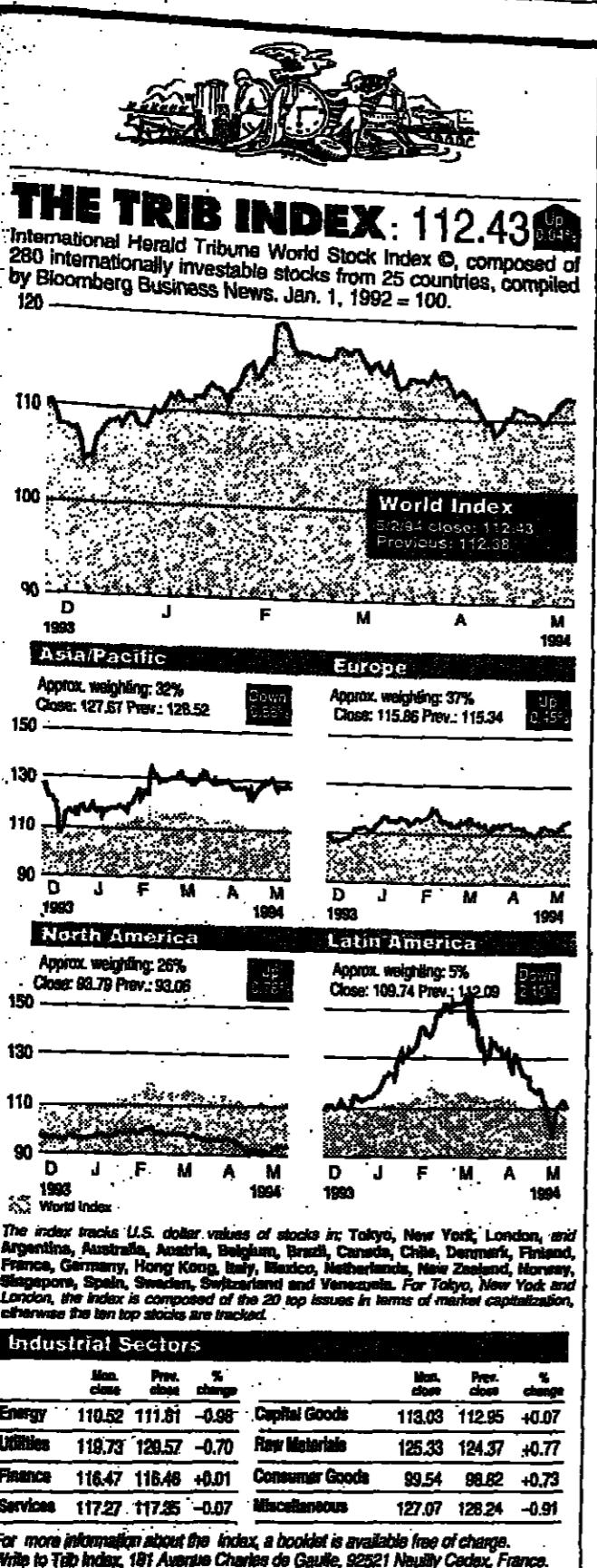
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Bonn Says Tax to Last 5 Years

FDP Differs on Unification Levy

Reuters

BONN — An income tax surcharge of 7.5 percent being reintroduced in Germany next year to help pay for unification will remain in force for at least five years, the country's chancellor minister said Monday.

Rejecting calls from industry for a clear time limit for so-called "solidarity surcharge" on income and corporate tax, Friedrich Bohl, an aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, said it would last five years or longer.

"In the federal government's medium-term financial planning, it is seen as a source of income that can be taken for granted for five years," Mr. Bohl said. "I can tell you now that it looks as if we will need it even beyond that."

However, members of the Free Democratic Party, minority members of Mr. Kohl's coalition government, continue to insist that a firm timeframe should be set for scrapping the surcharge.

"After three years there must be a review of whether the surcharge is still necessary," said Klaus Kinkel, the country's foreign minister and leader of the Free Democratic Party.

The chancellor, who faces elections in October, originally introduced a one-year surcharge in 1991, breaking a "no tax increase" pledge he made in the 1990 elections. His center-right coalition said last year that the surcharge would be restored from 1993, when the government takes direct responsibility for repaying about 400 billion Deutsche marks (\$240 billion) of debts inherited from East Germany.

Taxpayers will be taxed at their normal rate, but 7.5 percent will be added to their tax bill. The government has said it expects the surcharge to raise around 30 billion marks a year in revenue.

The opposition Social Democratic Party has said it would scrap the surcharge if it wins power, replacing it with a 10 percent levy that only people earning higher incomes would have to pay.

"I think the market will take the capital

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

The Way to Get the Good Jobs Back

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The world's rich countries should not be afraid of change — on the contrary they should embrace it. That Clinton-esque theme is about to become the rallying cry of one of the leading voices of international economic orthodoxy, the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

After nearly two years of hard work, the OECD is approaching the end of an exhaustive investigation into the industrial world's biggest mystery: Where have all the good jobs gone and how can we get them back?

In answer to the first part of the question, the study, the brainchild of Secretary General Jean-Claude Paye, finds that the problem is one the industrial countries have largely inflicted on themselves, through their inflexibility and inertia.

The OECD looks at three commonly cited scapegoats: cheap imports from low-wage countries, the job-shrinking impact of new technology and intensifying global competition.

It concludes that technological innovation has a bigger impact on jobs than imports from low-wage countries, which account for only 1.5 percent of the OECD countries' overall spending on goods and services.

Additionally, worldwide competition is less important than competition among the OECD countries themselves. But none of these is the primary cause, or even a particularly significant cause of unemployment.

The truth is that the culprit is not change, but the rich countries' inability or unwillingness to cope with it.

The problem is not change, but the rich countries' unwillingness to cope with it.

tries, especially in Europe, have for at least the last 20 years allowed their economies arteries to harden and their labor markets to grow rigid.

Highly paid workers are producing goods and services that people no longer want or cannot afford. Entrepreneurs and managers have failed to respond to the potential of new products and production processes.

Of course it is not the same everywhere. While Europe wants more jobs, the United States wants better jobs. Japan has done best in safeguarding employment, but it, too, has begun feeling the pressures of change.

So what can be done to answer the second part of the question, to create new jobs? Lots, the OECD says.

Entrepreneurship can be fostered by removing obstacles to the start of new businesses and the expansion of old ones; labor-force skills can be honed through lifelong training

and education; and the introduction of new technology should be encouraged, although the OECD is rightly wary of interventionist industrial policies.

Wages should be made more flexible — for example, by eliminating minimum wages or lowering them for young people, as Prime Minister Edouard Balladur tried unsuccessfully in France — and nonwage labor costs such as social security should be reduced.

It should be easier to shed workers for economic reasons. In the United States, people are fired more easily than in Europe, but they also find new jobs much more quickly and there is much less long-term unemployment.

Working hours should be much more flexible and governments should concentrate on finding new jobs for the unemployed rather than paying them not to work.

Where will the new jobs come from? They will be mainly in services and in the private sector, and they must be highly skilled if they are to last.

As the young protesters who so roughly defeated Mr. Balladur demonstrated, it will not be easy. For many, the change will be painful, and they will need help.

But the main point is that most of the OECD's proposals can be implemented by changing the rules of the game rather than by distorting market forces.

In some areas, particularly in introducing flexible working conditions, John Major's Conservative government in Britain is rather surprisingly leading the way — although it is hardly a model in other respects.

But a main implication of Mr. Paye's proposals, although he tactfully does not say so, is that Europe should be more like America, which has always found change easier.

How to Sell the Plowshares?

U.S. Tries to Aid Russian Military Conversion

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

REUTOV, Russia — Inside a complex where the Soviet Union used to develop cruise missiles and spy satellites, Gerber Yefremov is waging a different kind of battle.

With orders for armaments having all but disappeared, Mr. Yefremov is trying to turn the company toward earth-imaging satellites, solar-power cells, food-preservation equipment, water-purification systems, tinted glass sailboats — virtually any commercial product its talented scientists and engineers can design and produce.

At stake for the company he manages, Mashinostroyeniya, are its 6,500 remaining jobs, down from 9,000 a few years ago, in this city 10 miles, 16 kilometers) east of Moscow.

For Russia, Mr. Yefremov's success or failure will be an early test of the country's ability to convert an economy that was largely directed at maintaining military strength into one that can support jobs and create wealth.

"We have always had to compete," Mr. Yefremov said. "Now it's just a different kind of competition."

But even with aid from the West, some of which it seems that no more than a handful of Russia's military enterprises can be transformed into makers of quality civilian products at a competitive price.

As a result, even a relatively small company like Mashinostroyeniya may in the long run have to slim down a lot further. That means attempts to turn military industries to civilian use will barely alleviate the pain and upheaval that the military.

industrial complex seems destined to endure as Russia moves in fits and starts toward a market economy.

To try to ease Russia's conversion, an American company is just getting under way to encourage American companies to seek Russian military contractors for joint-venture partners.

Mashinostroyeniya was selected recently by the U.S. government as one of four Russian military complexes to participate in the first round of the program to create a finance commercial joint ventures with American companies.

Under the program, which was developed by Defense Secretary William J. Perry and is being managed by the Pentagon and the Commerce Department, the United States will provide a total of \$50 million to joint ventures that it judges to be models for further deals.

The other three Russian companies chosen for the program are the State Scientific Research Institute of Aviations Systems and the Istoč Electronics plant, both in the Moscow area, and the Leinets plant in St. Petersburg.

"We would prefer that these factories produce commercial goods rather than weapons of mass destruction," said Barry Carter, an official who oversees the program for the Commerce Department.

"These joint ventures help the economy of Russia, and they help the U.S. and the rest of the world through more trade and investment," he said.

Although no precise figures are available, Russia's military industry, which encompasses not just

Syntex drugs while minimizing its own cost of drug development.

"Product development is very costly now, so if you're forced to do it

Roche to Pay \$5.3 Billion for U.S. Drug Maker

Bloomberg Business News

PALO ALTO, California — The Swiss pharmaceutical giant Roche Holding Ltd. took a big bet Monday on Syntex Corp.'s future, agreeing to buy the U.S.-based drug company for \$5.3 billion in cash.

Roche agreed to pay a price equal to 15.8 times Syntex's expected fiscal 1994 earnings of \$1.52 a share and 20.5 times expected 1995 earnings of \$1.17 a share, according to estimates compiled by Institutional Brokers Estimate System.

Other drug companies are trading at lesser multiples of their performance earnings.

Mr. Gurnier said Syntex's stream of products under development, known in the pharmaceutical industry as the pipeline, encouraged Roche to pursue Syntex. Syntex in fiscal 1993 spent 19 percent of its sales on research and development, compared with an industry average of about 14 percent.

Syntex by the end of June plans to file for Food and Drug Administration approval for an oral version of Cytovene, a drug Syntex already sells in an intravenous version. The drug is for cytomegalovirus retinitis, an eye disorder that strikes AIDS patients.

Intravenous Cytovene generated sales last year of \$86 million. Heiman Shah, an independent pharmaceutical analyst in Warren, New Jersey, estimates that annual sales of the oral version could reach \$75 million in three to five years.

By January, Syntex plans to file for FDA permission to sell mycophenolate mofetil for the treatment of rejection in kidney transplant patients. Mr. Shah estimates annual sales of \$125 million for that drug within three to five years.

Syntex also has drugs in human trials for organ transplant rejection, Alzheimer's disease, osteoporosis and peripheral artery disease.

Syntex shares have tumbled from their 1992 high amid expectations that its loss of patent protection last December on its two main products, pain relievers Naprosyn and Anaprox, would depress profit.

Roche also has a majority stake in Genentech, a biotechnology company based in South San Francisco, California.

Mediobanca Girds Up for Privatizations

AFP-Exel News

MILAN — Mediobanca SpA, Italy's leading merchant bank, is likely to use proceeds from its just-announced capital increase to participate in Italy's next round of privatizations, analysts said Monday.

The capital increase, announced Friday, is expected to produce returns of 1.5 trillion to 1.9 trillion lire (\$940 million to \$1.2 billion).

"The operation will allow Mediobanca to maintain its central role in Italian corporate affairs and the privatization program," said Fabrizio Mambretti, an analyst at Gamba Azurri. He claimed the market would be able to absorb the increase "without difficulty."

Analysts said that Mediobanca would be particularly interested in the privatization of Società Finanziaria Telefonica SpA, the telecommunications holding company, as well as Istituto Nazionale Assicurazioni SpA and Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica.

"I think the market will take the capital

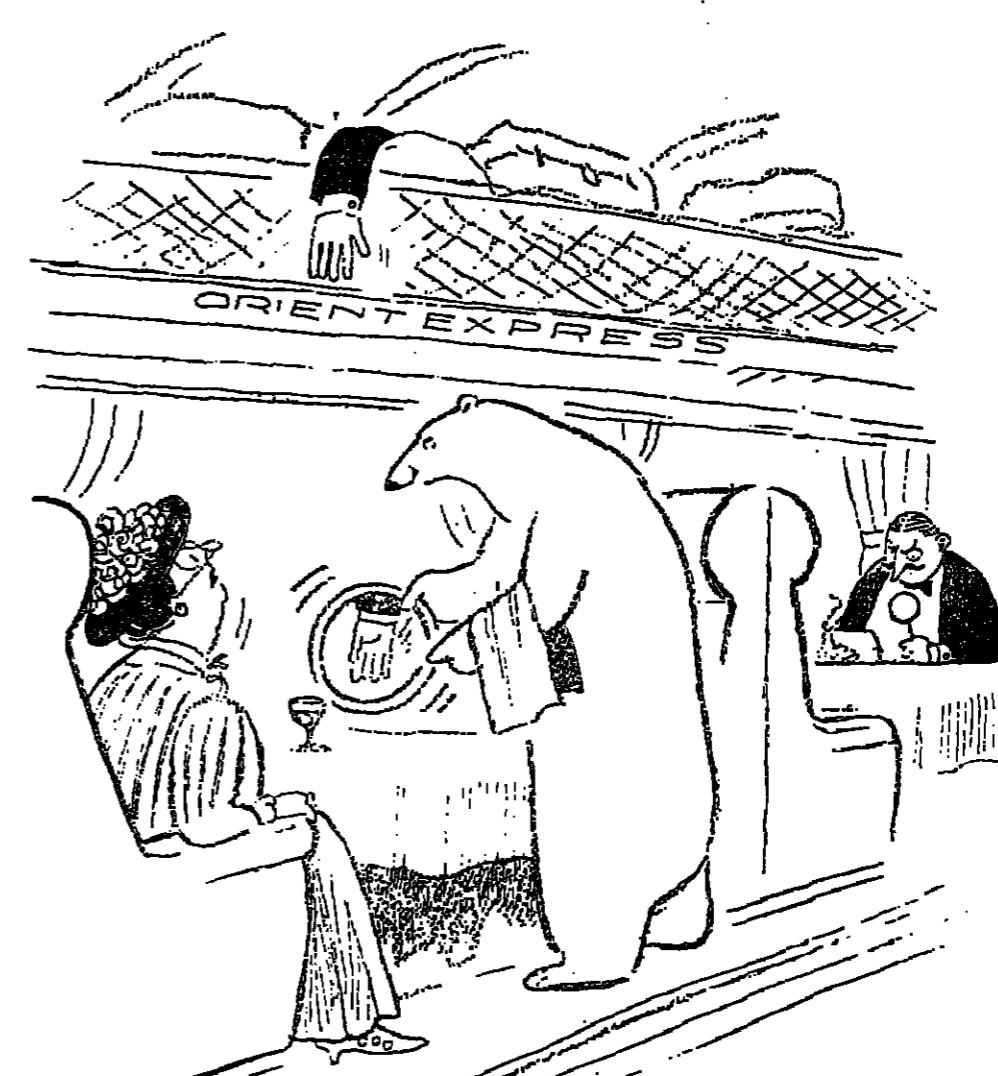
increase news well because it's so clearly aimed at the attractive privatizations coming up," one analyst said.

"It's difficult to see Mediobanca facing any resistance from the current government as it is handling the placement of the Fininvest SpA unit Mondadori," he said. "And Fininvest will need Mediobanca's help to sort out its own financial difficulties."

Fininvest is owned by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. It is divesting its Mondadori publishing business after Mr. Berlusconi's allies said he should not dominate both the political and the media scene in Italy.

Mediobanca will issue 100 million ordinary shares with warrants. Part of the offering will be available to Mediobanca shareholders on the basis of one new share for 4 shares held. Another part will be reserved for outside individual and institutional investors.

The capital increase, which will be partly



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MARKET DIARY

Drug Stocks Lead Wall Street Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A stronger-than-expected report on the economy and a drug company takeover pushed up stock prices Monday, pushing up stock prices Monday, allowing them to start off a drop in Treasury bond prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 19.33 points at 3,701.02. Advancing issues out-

U.S. Stocks

numbered decliners by a 11-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was active on the Big Board, where about 296 million shares changed hands.

A monthly survey from the National Association of Purchasing Management showed the U.S. manufacturing sector expanding rapidly in April.

The data sent the price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond down 8.32 points, to 87 1/32, and the yield up to 7.35 percent from 7.30 percent Friday. Bond prices tend to fall on news of strong economic growth, which carries the threat of inflation.

But stock investors focused on the potential positive earnings impact of quicker manufacturing growth rather than on the higher interest rates which could choke off expansion.

The purchasers' data sent cyclical, in particular, higher. Cyclicals are issues that tend to capitalize on an upturn in the economic cycle. Ford jumped 2% to 60¢ and General Motors rose ½ to 57½.

Also encouraging to stock investors was news that Roche Holding, of Switzerland, will acquire Syntex, the pioneering U.S. drugmaker, in a deal worth \$5.3 billion. Syntex shares surged 8% to 23½. Other drug stocks rallied, including Merck, which rose ½ to 31½. Upjohn, which added 1% to 28½ and Glaxo Holding's American depository receipts, which added ½ to 17½.

Eastman Kodak got an indirect lift from the news, rising 2% to 44¢, because it spurred sentiment that Kodak may spin off its struggling Sterling Drug unit.

Stock in Lehman Brothers Holdings rose ½ to 19½ after it began trading on a when-issued basis. Lehman is trading as if it were a public company because its parent, American Express, is spinning off the securities firm to its shareholders through a dividend on May 31.

Oil stocks slumped, because higher interest rates make oil stockholders less attractive, analysts said.

Exxon fell 1% to 61½, Chevron lost 1½ to 87½ and Texaco dropped ½ to 60½, despite a gain in crude oil prices.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Dollar Drops Further Against Deutsche Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against the Deutsche mark for the seventh straight trading day on Monday as confidence in the U.S. currency waned further and the Federal Reserve made no effort to stem it.

The dollar fell to 1.6474 Deutsche marks on Monday from

Foreign Exchange

1.6535 DM on Friday and was near the six-month low of 1.6430 DM it touched Friday.

The currency also stood at 101.635 yen up from 101.600 yen. It had reached 100.50 yen Friday, its lowest since the postwar low of 100.35 set in August 1993.

"People are testing the Fed's resolve," said Albert Sorio, foreign exchange manager at Kansallis Osake Pankki in New York. "Right now there's no reason to buy dollars."

In addition to general caution on the part of traders, the market was thin with London trading closed

for a holiday and Japan on the eve of a three-day break.

Traders said that many market players had soured on the dollar because it had failed to rally in the first four months of the year, even though German interest rates fell 0.15 percent.

"The dollar is a dog right now," said David De Rosa, director of foreign-exchange trading at Swiss Bank Corp.

Some dealers doubted that the Fed would intervene again soon unless the weakness of the currency further damages the market in U.S. Treasury bonds. "The Fed bought dollars to calm jittery stock and bond markets, not to defend specific exchange rates," said Lisa Finsstrom, currency analyst at Smith Barney Shearson.

Against other major currencies, the dollar was quoted at 1.4020 Swiss francs, barely changed from 1.4024 francs on Friday, but slipped to 5.6410 French francs from 5.6593. The pound dropped to \$1.5155 from \$1.5190.

(AFX, Bloomberg, AFP)

The dollar also stood at 101.635 yen up from 101.600 yen. It had reached 100.50 yen Friday, its lowest since the postwar low of 100.35 set in August 1993.

The company said that its loss for 1993 was 18.6 percent narrower than the loss of 1.679 trillion lire a year before, included charges of 1.002 trillion lire for writeoffs of investments in currencies.

The company said that it had posted operating profit of 1.49 trillion lire in 1993, up 46 percent from the year before.

The loss for 1993, which was 18.6 percent narrower than the loss of 1.679 trillion lire a year before, included charges of 1.002 trillion lire for writeoffs of investments in currencies.

"Whatever they announced would have been accepted by the market," said Michael Ierubino,

Montedison Cuts Loss Despite Large Writeoffs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Montedison SpA, the Italian agrochemicals group, said Monday that its 1993 net loss had narrowed to 1.366 trillion lire (\$36.6 million), as a lower lira and stronger prices for chemicals compensated for large writeoffs on investments.

The company said that it had posted operating profit of 1.49 trillion lire in 1993, up 46 percent from the year before.

The loss for 1993, which was 18.6 percent narrower than the loss of 1.679 trillion lire a year before, included charges of 1.002 trillion lire for writeoffs of investments in currencies.

an analyst at Murchio & Co. SIM. "They would be wise to take all the hits they can take now."

The entire Ferruzzi group turned to its creditor banks last year to seek relief from its debts. The banks installed a new management, which arranged a rescue plan that included interest relief and selling a total of 5.4 trillion lire of new capital.

The new managers soon discovered hundreds of millions of dollars of hidden losses. Many of the company's former managers, including members of the Ferruzzi family that founded the group, are now facing legal action.

Nazmuddin Virani, 45, but told him to expect to serve a prison term because of the gravity of the crimes. Mr. Virani, who built a British financial empire after fleeing repression in Uganda in 1972, was convicted of one false accounting charge and six counts of providing false information to Price Waterhouse & Co., which audited BCCI's accounts prior to the bank's closure three years ago.

The Abu Dhabi-owned bank was shut down in one of the financial world's most notorious scandals after its regulator, the Bank of England, learned of widespread fraud involving fictitious profits.

The court heard that Mr. Virani signed a series of sham documents stating that his chain of private real estate companies owed substantial debts to BCCI between 1987 and

1990. The "loans," classed as assets, inflated the bank's balance sheet.

The prosecuting lawyer, Anthony Hacking, told the court the documents were a device to hoodwink Price Waterhouse and allow BCCI to renew its banking license. In return, the court heard, Mr. Virani was given large loans.

Mr. Virani denied trying to deceive the auditors and was cleared of other charges of conspiracy to defraud and theft.

Reuters

Businessman Is Guilty of Cover-Up in BCCI Case

LONDON — A real estate tycoon was found guilty on Monday of providing bogus documents that helped the now-defunct Bank of Credit & Commerce International conceal its poor financial health from its auditors.

The judge at London's Old Bailey court deferred sentencing of

the Abu Dhabi-owned bank was shut down in one of the financial world's most notorious scandals after its regulator, the Bank of England, learned of widespread fraud involving fictitious profits.

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Riva Takeover Of EKO Stahl Is Threatened

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — The Italian steelmaker Riva SpA has threatened to withdraw from its deal to purchase EKO Stahl AG, the big steelmaker in Eastern Germany, German government sources said Monday.

"He is threatening to throw in the towel," a German government official said, referring to Emilio Riva, the owner of the Italian company.

Riva SpA acquired 60 percent of EKO Stahl in January and was due to take over the remaining 40 percent by May 1. But the completion was postponed last week because of a disagreement between Mr. Riva and the German labor union IG Metall over the composition of the company's supervisory board and the pace of planned job cuts.

In March, Treuhandanstalt, the privatization agency for Eastern Germany, said that Riva had committed itself to invest 1.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$661 million) in EKO Stahl.

Germany's economics minister, Günter Rexrodt, urged the management of EKO Stahl to fulfill the conditions for the takeover by Riva as soon as possible.

"There is no alternative to privatization through the Riva group," he said. "Anyone in these bodies who tries to carry on cooking his own private ideological soup is taking on grave responsibility. There is neither any other investor for EKO Stahl, nor is the European Union likely to allow alternative aid."

Mr. Rexrodt said he had been in close contact with Mr. Riva and with representatives of EKO Stahl and Treuhandanstalt.

One German government official said that EKO Stahl's management had put numerous hurdles in the way of Riva, including denying it access to financial and technical records.

But a management source at EKO Stahl dismissed that allegation. "That is simply untrue," he said, adding that Riva officials had been given office space at EKO Stahl.

The IG Metall metalworkers union, which according to the privatization agreement would divide the 10 seats on the company's supervisory board with representatives from Riva, supports a former finance minister, Hans Apel for the crucial 11th seat on the board. That seat would cast a vote only in the event of a draw.

But a spokesman for IG Metall said that Riva opposed Mr. Apel due to fears that he would side with the workers in contested votes. Riva officials were not available for comment.

EKO Stahl, which has about 4,000 workers, was one of the last large companies that Treuhandanstalt was seeking to privatize from the list of 13,000 state-owned companies that it inherited from the former East German government.

(Reuters, AFX)

Henkel Says Cost Cuts to Help Profit

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Henkel KGaA said Monday that its profit could rise more than 10 percent this year as cost-cutting measures begin to have an impact.

Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus, chairman of the chemical and detergent company, said it was possible pretax profit would show double-digit growth this year. Sales should rise by about 3.0 percent, he predicted.

In 1993, Henkel's pretax profit fell 6.0 percent to 588 million Deutsche marks (\$354 million). Hit by falling European revenue, group sales fell 2.0 percent to 13.87 billion DM.

Mr. Winkhaus said sales in Germany fell 2.0 percent last year and sales in Europe fell 7.0 percent — declines that could not be offset by strong growth overseas.

In the first three months of 1994, parent company pretax profit rose about 3.0 percent, despite a 1.0 percent decline in sales, he said.

The first months reinforce our view that we should not yet bank on a thorough improvement in the consumer climate in Western Europe," Mr. Winkhaus said. But restructuring should lower costs to the point where double-digit growth in profit is possible, he said.

He said the company spent 241 million DM last year on steps to increase efficiency and that trend would continue this year.

(Reuters, AFX)

Philips Profit Seen Surging Improved Finances Should Help in Quarter

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Philips Electronics NV is likely to report sharply higher first-quarter profit on Wednesday, but the gains probably resulted from improved finances rather than stronger sales, analysts said Monday.

The consumer-electronics conglomerate will probably report a gain of between 6.0 percent and 200 percent in profit, analysts said, although they warned that the steep debt-cutting trajectory begun in 1993 would not be sustainable through all of this year.

Investors also appear to be banking on higher profit. Philips shares have more than doubled on the Amsterdam bourse in the past year. On Monday, Philips rose to 55.40 guilders from 55.30 guilders Friday. A year ago, the shares traded at about 25 guilders.

The bright outlook has come despite no improvement in the market for consumer electronics, which account for more than a third of group sales but where profit margins remain weak.

The division was unprofitable in 1992 and for most of 1993. It returned to profit in the final quarter of 1993, but only because of the usual surge of Christmas spending,

company earned 103 million guilders in the 1993 quarter.

For the full year, analysts predict profit between 1.14 billion guilders and 1.5 billion, as much as 75 percent above 1993's 856 million. A 1994 dividend between 85 cents to 1.00 guilders is predicted, up from 0.60 guilder paid for 1993.

The biggest unknowns for the company are its problem areas in Germany. At its Grundig AG consumer electronic subsidiary, the minority family owners receive a fixed dividend, but Philips funds all the losses — \$250 million (Deutsche marks [\$210 million]) in 1993.

The company's other German division, Philips Kommunikations Industrie AG, has been hard-hit by a steep fall in telecommunications orders in Germany. Its performance was mainly responsible for the negligible operating return of 177 million guilders on sales of 9.4 billion in professional products in 1993.

However, analysts said they expected three other Philips divisions — components, lighting and other consumer products — to be strong contributors this year.

Merck AG's Profit Rose in '93

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZUG, Switzerland — Merck AG said Monday its 1993 net consolidated profit rose 13 percent as sales surged in Asia, and it said it expected its business to keep expanding in 1994.

Profit was 155.4 million Swiss francs (\$110 million), compared with 137.1 million francs a year earlier, as sales rose 16 percent, to 2.71 billion francs. Sales were up 18 percent in Latin America and 37 percent in Asia.

Merck said it expected further business growth in 1994 through a slight economic recovery and the expansion of existing business.

Merck AG is the management and finance company for businesses outside Germany belonging to the family-owned German chemical and pharmaceuticals group E. Merck of Darmstadt. It is not related to the American pharmaceutical company Merck & Co. (AFX, Bloomberg)

Unidanmark Takes Control Of Properties

Bloomberg Business News

COPENHAGEN — Unidanmark AS, Denmark's second-largest banking group, has taken over real estate in Copenhagen and London valued at an estimated 2 billion kroner (\$310 million).

The company said it was exercising an option it had acquired from a Danish property developer who ran into financial problems two years ago.

The company's Unibank unit was the chief creditor of the developer, Axel Juul-Jorgensen. In return for refinancing its loans in 1992, it set up a company, Danbyg Holding AS, to hold the properties and received an option to buy the company. It is that option that has been exercised now.

"We expect the properties to increase in price," the company's managing director, Lars Eskesen, said. "It would not be of interest to sell them now, but we can wait for quite a long time."

He said the properties had been independently valued in 1992 and 1993 and that prices had "certainly not gone down" since then.

Statoil Says Output Rise Helped 1st-Period Net

AFP-Exel News

OSLO — Statoil A/S said Monday its first-quarter net profit was off slightly, to 1.1 billion Norwegian kroner (\$154 million) from 1.2 billion kroner a year earlier, despite a 23 percent decline in average oil prices.

The company said higher oil production helped cushion the effect of lower prices, as average daily output from the North Sea rose to 340,000 barrels from 380,000. Revenue edged up to 19.7 billion kroner from 19.6 billion, and operating profit was unchanged at 3.4 billion kroner.

Statoil said the average price of a barrel of oil in the first quarter of 1994 was \$31.96, compared with \$38.23 in the first quarter of 1993.

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Luxembourg	L. Fr. 14,000	7,700	4,200
Netherlands	Fl. 770	420	230
Norway	N.Kr. 3,500	1,900	1,050
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	25,000	14,000
Spain	Pta. 48,000	25,000	14,500
- hand delivery, Madrid	Pta. 55,000	27,500	14,500
Sweden (normal)	S.Kr. 3,100	1,700	900
- hand delivery	S.Kr. 3,500	1,900	1,000
Switzerland	S.F. 810	444	235
Rest of Europe ex CEI	S. 485	285	145
CEI, N. Africa, Iomre	S. 630	345	190
French Africa, Middle East	S. 780	430	225
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	S. 900	485	270
Rest of Africa	S. 900	485	270

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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NASDAQ

Monday's 4 p.m.

This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock		Div	Yld	PE	100s	%	High	Low	Last	Chg	Close
16% 12% AAON	1.20			28	1425	1712	1525	1425	1525	-12	1525
20% 12% ABT	.90			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
24% 12% ACC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
28% 12% ADX	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
32% 12% AEG	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
36% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
40% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
44% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
48% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
52% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
56% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
60% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
64% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
68% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
72% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
76% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
80% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
84% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
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92% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
96% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
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124% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
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288% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
292% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
296% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
300% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
304% 12% AEGC	.120			120	120	115	115	115	115	-10	115
308% 12% AEGC											

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CONFIRMED FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS TO DATE INCLUDE: Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, Director General of GATT Peter Sutherland, Managing Director of the World Bank Ernest Stern, Former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt, President and CEO of Asea Brown Boveri Percy Barnevik, President of Boeing Commercial Airplane Group Ronald Woodard, Chairman and CEO of Caltex Petroleum Corporation Patrick Ward, Chairman of Peregrine Investments Holdings Philip Tose.

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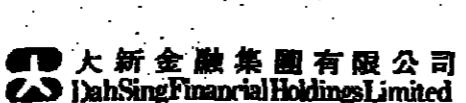
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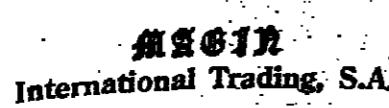


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PROGRESS AND PROJECTIONS

Despite the recession in Western industrialized countries, growth in developing Asia in 1993 - 7 percent - was 10 times as high as in Africa and more than twice the average in Latin America and the Middle East.

But development was uneven across the vast region. The "Asian Development Outlook," published annually by the Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB), profiles country developments.

East Asia

Hong Kong (per capita GNP: \$15,380) exports declined by 5 percent last year, but service exports and the outward processing of Chinese products increased by 20 percent, allowing the colony to post 5.5 percent growth, a slight improvement over 1992. Prospects are linked with developments in China. More infrastructure, labor shortages and monetary stabilization within a system linked with the U.S. dollar are pressing concerns. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5.7 to 5.9 percent.

Korea (per capita GNP: \$6,790) was the slowest-growing of the NIEs in 1993. A difficult transition from light to heavy industries and chemicals is underway; domestic political uncertainty and low investor confidence pulled Korean growth down to 4.4 percent. New tax reforms and social programs are being introduced. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6.7 to 6.9 percent.

Taiwan (per capita GNP: \$10,210) also slowed down, although its 6.2 percent growth was still appreciable.

With rates of domestic investments and savings dropping, Taiwan is in transition toward greater financial-service dominance. Further liberalization is ongoing as the island consolidates itself as a regional high-technology center. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6.4 to 6.6 percent.

Singapore (per capita GNP: \$15,750) saw increased electronic sales, and a boom in the local stock

market raised growth sharply from 6 percent to 9.9 percent last year. The city-state is also moving toward high-technology-based industries and a more service-oriented economy, particularly financial and business services. Further liberalization is under way. Projected growth, 1994-95: 7 to 8 percent.

China and Mongolia

China (per capita GNP: \$380) shifted its policies in 1992 from curbing inflation to encouraging growth and investments, leading to two years of spectacular 13.2 percent and 13.4 percent growth, and unprecedented levels of foreign direct investments. The crush has created bottlenecks in transportation, power and communications while fueling inflation and trade deficits. Widening differentials between the special economic zones on the border and the inland regions has created migration and political problems. Reforms in the huge state sector are slow and controversial. Projected growth, 1994-95: 9 to 10 percent.

Mongolia (per capita GNP: \$550) suffered severe economic crises following disruption of tradelines with Russia and the transition to an open market after seven decades of central planning. The slip seems to be abating, with last year's negative 1.3 percent growth an improvement over contractions of 9.9 percent and 7.6 percent in 1991 and '92. Mongolia is still developing basic legal, marketing and banking institutions. No projections available.

Southeast Asia

Malaysia (per capita GNP: \$2,790) continued to be one of the fastest-rising countries in the region with 8 percent growth. Despite unfavorable conditions in its major industrialized markets that affected its large rubber and cocoa exports, gains were noted in palm oil, electronics and other manufactured goods. Domestic spending was buoyant as the

country consolidated its newly industrialized status. Inflation and a labor shortage are pressing problems. Projected growth, 1994-95: 8.6 to 8.4 percent.

Thailand (per capita GNP: \$1,840) continued to post strong 7.8 percent growth. Despite increased trade deficits, rising income from tourism and portfolio investment capital inflows helped keep the balance of payments sound. There was a budget surplus, but problems of urban congestion remain. The textile and garment industry of newly industrializing Thailand and other low-value-added manufacturing have now reached a point where competition from cheaper sources is cutting into their market share, challenging authorities to upgrade technology and efficiency. Projected growth, 1994-95: 8.2 to 8.5 percent.

Indonesia (per capita GNP: \$670) reversed its downward trend last year, posting 6.5 percent growth, compared with 6.4 percent in 1992. Despite lower prices for oil, the country's biggest dollar earner, deficits and debt ratios have improved, and stronger performance is expected. Indonesia has begun substantial deregulation and structural reform to open its economy to more private enterprise. But protection levels are high, geographical monopolies prevail, the state-run sector is still extensive and infrastructure lacking. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6.7 to 7 percent.

The Philippines (per capita GNP: \$770) is recover-



High-tech Industries in Singapore are key to growth.

ing from two years of recession caused by the breakdown of its power sector.

New power plants came on stream last year, and increased political stability began to push growth upward, 1.7 percent last year. Garments and electronics are the biggest export items. High fiscal deficits, debt and a lingering inward orientation beset the country. Structural reforms are slow. Projected growth, 1994-95: 4 to 5.5 percent.

Vietnam (per capita GNP: \$140) received a significant influx of fresh capital from abroad following the end of the U.S. trade embargo. High growth marks (8 percent) followed more open-market reforms, and Vietnam is now expected to be one of the fastest-growing nations in the region. Rice and crude oil are export mainstays, while other products, including coal, coffee, marine products, textiles (primarily silk) and other light industrial goods, are expected to increase sales.

The transition to market economics is just beginning; tax and legal frameworks have yet to be put in place. Pro-

jected growth, 1994-95: 9 to 10 percent.

Cambodia (per capita GNP: \$200) slowed down from 7 percent growth in 1992 to 5.5 percent last year amid political and economic uncertainties surrounding last year's elections. Growing confidence in the new coalition government seems reflected in domestic investment growth from 10 percent to 14 percent despite power shortages and lack of communications facilities.

Transition to a market economy remains a major objective of the war-ravaged country. A financial structure law that would centralize tax collection took effect only this year. No projections available.

Laos (per capita GNP: \$250) slumped from 7 percent to 4 percent growth last year, mainly because of near-zero growth in agriculture, which accounts for 60 percent of its production.

The introduction of a new foreign investment law in the late 1980s led to some inflows, mainly in the hotel and tourism industry. Last year, more long-term development projects in agricul-

ture and forestry were firmed up with the assistance of neighbors China, Malaysia and Taiwan. Bureaucracy, slow reforms and an underdeveloped legal framework present problems. No projections available.

South Asia

India (per capita GNP: \$310) responded to a balance-of-payments crisis at the start of the decade with a structural reform and stabilization program. Liberalization of foreign investment laws led to the doubling of foreign inflows last year; growth was 3.8 percent.

Trade deficits were on the rise throughout the subcontinent, except India. But more far-reaching and politically sensitive changes, such as the abolition of subsidies, are necessary for India to capitalize on its enormous economic potential. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5 to 5.5 percent.

Bangladesh (per capita GNP: \$220) increased growth slightly, from 4.2 percent to 4.5 percent. Limited natural resources, high population density and vulnerability to natural disasters are formidable obstacles.

Nonetheless, self-sufficiency in rice has been achieved,

and manufactured exports now exceed primary products. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6 to 7 percent.

Pakistan (per capita GNP: \$410) buckled from 7.7 percent growth in 1992 to 3 percent last year because of high fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits.

Floods reduced agricultural output, and a virus cut cotton production, greatly affecting the spinning industry, which was already reeling from recession in world markets.

Political instability last year caused a slump in business confidence. The outlook for the coming years is better, but diversified industries and more policy reforms will be needed. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5.5 to 6.5 percent.

Sri Lanka (per capita GNP: \$540), like India, is on the rebound from economic crisis. The past three years

have seen rising growth, reaching 6.1 percent last year. Following structural reforms toward increased private-sector operations and foreign investments, manufactured goods now account for two-thirds of exports. Inflation has been running at double-digit levels. More reforms and a developing private sector are expected to attract more foreign investments. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5.5 percent.

Nepal (per capita GNP: \$170) is struggling with fiscal imbalances and power shortages. Growth was 2.9 percent. Tourism is the mountain nation's bright spot. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6 to 7 percent.

Bhutan (per capita GNP: \$180) recently privatized its manufacturing sector.

Growth declined marginally to 5 percent from 5.3 percent the previous year. The economic potential of the country has yet to be developed.

No projections available.

Maldives (per capita GNP: \$500), a small economy based on tourism and fisheries, grew 6.1 percent last year. Rising inflation and public deficits require structural and administrative reforms. No projections available.

Fiji and other Pacific islands like Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa are small economies largely based on tourism, offshore financial services, remittances, agriculture and fisheries. Growth has been positive, but serious deficits plague their governments.

No projections available.

particularly power, transportation and communications. Inflation is rising. Foreign direct investments have involved the purchase of major shares in the national airline, renewal of oil exploration contracts by Western companies and improvements in tourism facilities. No projections available.

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Papua New Guinea (per capita GNP: \$950) actually had a higher growth rate than China in 1993. A former Australian colony, the island made a killing on its crude-oil sales as production reached full capacity. But growth is deemed unsustainable. Huge fiscal deficits, lack of growth in non-mining sectors, high unemployment, an exchange-rate regime that militates against the development of competitive enterprise, and poorly developed physical and social infrastructure need to be addressed in the next two years, as economic growth could virtually cease. No projections available.

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Sri Lanka (per capita GNP: \$540), like India, is on the rebound from economic crisis. The past three years

A FRESH LOOK AT REGIONAL FUNDING

Here is momentum," says Tomoo Hayakawa, head of the Asian Finance and Investment Corporation, the merchant banking subsidiary of the Asian Development Bank. Countries that have so far remained on the periphery of Asia's industrializing trend may be absorbed sooner than expected, he says.

Last year, the 61-year-old Japanese banker, formerly an ADB executive in industrialized capital centers, broke away from the crush of investors in China, Indonesia and Vietnam and led the five-year-old AFIC to India.

Mr. Hayakawa, who was instrumental in the introduction of new dragon bonds, has also moved quickly to expand his lending and equity investments into capital-market activities. Although the AFIC largely follows the development thrusts of the ADB, which instigated its formation and holds the largest share (30 percent), a recent move to pursue operations in the region's newly industrialized economies (NIEs) - considered "graduates" of ADB assistance - is a step toward more independence and initiative.

Increased competitiveness will be demanded of the region's growing ranks of bankers and financial institutions. Borrowers, on the other hand, are maturing. Many are ready to negotiate on equal terms with lenders. Mr. Hayakawa notes, warning that even established regional players who cannot keep in step may fall by the wayside.

"Wipe away preconceptions, look with fresh eyes," he advises investors and financiers. But he confesses that old memories are also behind his bullishness.

"When I see bicycles grinding through the dirty, dusty streets of India, Indonesia or Vietnam, I see my boyhood in postwar Japan and am confident that unbelievable change can be just around the corner."

rise, last year's annual report showed a gain in income, from \$6.8 million in 1992 to \$8.7 million.

AFIC finances have largely been concentrated in Indonesia and Pakistan, but 13 project approvals in India worth over \$32 million place the subcontinent on top of the institution's list.

Mr. Hayakawa believes the present \$3 billion so-called dragon capital market will deepen in the coming years. He notes that up to 40 percent of European and American issues eventually find their way to Asia and that the region has huge foreign reserves - \$90 billion in Taiwan, \$30 billion each in Malaysia and Singapore. He sees an upswing in regional investments as a whole.

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The Bank's Archivist will implement an Archive Program and be responsible for its maintenance.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- an advanced university degree in library/information science
- eight years of experience in information management, including five years recent experience as records manager/practicing archivist for a large corporation or government agency
- expertise in new information technologies that affect records as well as archival holdings and practices

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The successful candidate will be responsible for producing audio-visual products of international broadcast quality, which will reflect the Bank's activities and priorities. The specialist will produce video news releases; undertake audio-visual editing, conversion, and archiving activities; and conduct audio-visual interviews of management and other resource persons.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- recent experience in video scripting, shooting, production and editing, preferably with a large corporation or government agency
- exposure to working with people of different nationalities
- degree in communication arts

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS PROGRAM

The Bank's Young Professionals Program was established in 1983 to recruit and assimilate annually a small number of exceptionally well qualified younger personnel. The Program is intended to lay the foundation for a challenging and rewarding career in the Bank.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- must be 30 years of age or below
- hold a Masters Degree or its equivalent in economics, finance, management, business administration or other fields related to the work of the Bank
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Prospective applicants should note the following:

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- It is expected that the above professional staff positions will be recruited at entry level.
- Bank staff generally reside in Manila but may be expected to serve in a regional office.
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- Those who have applied previously need not re-apply.

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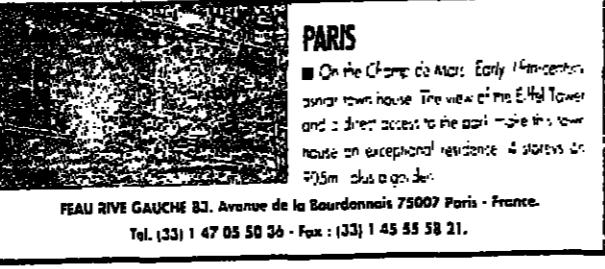
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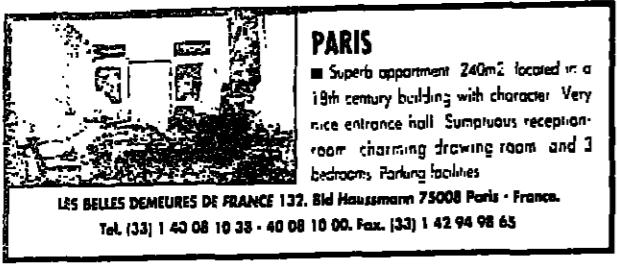
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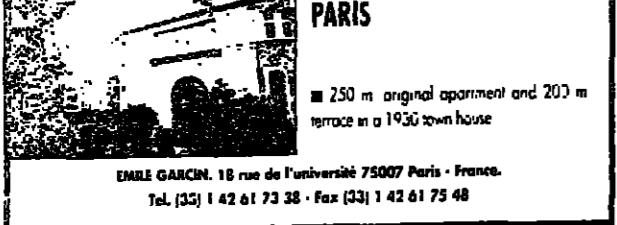
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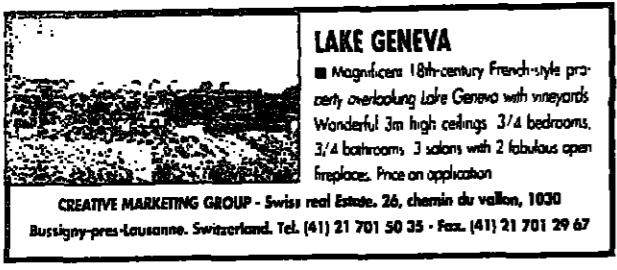
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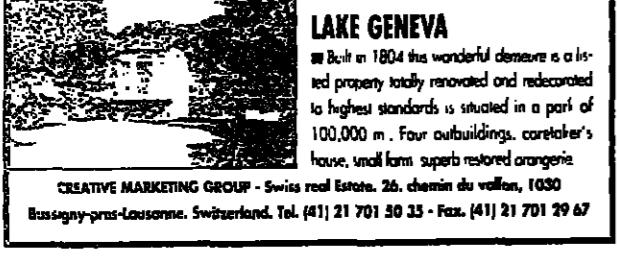
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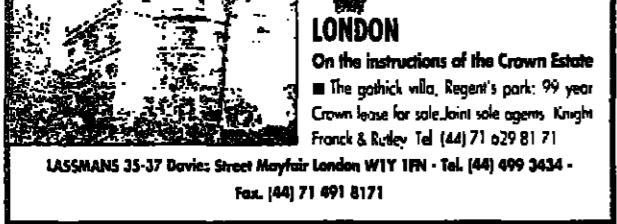
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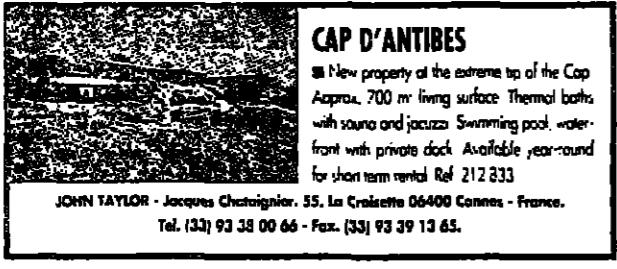
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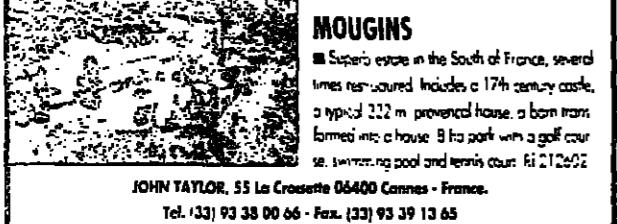
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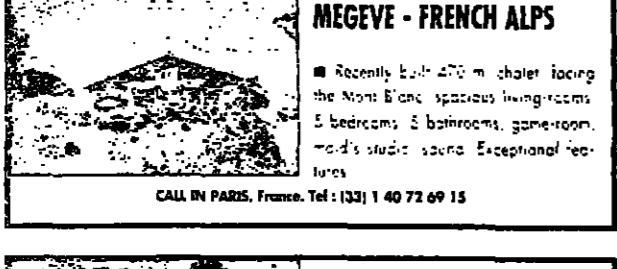
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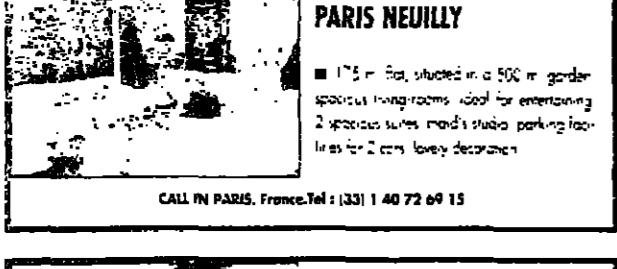
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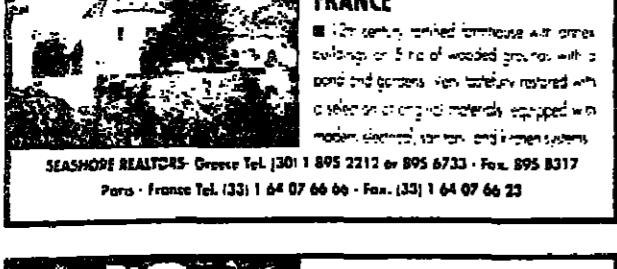
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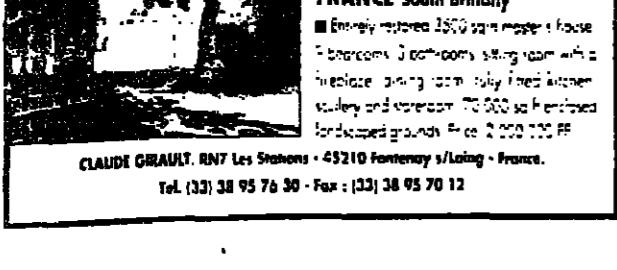
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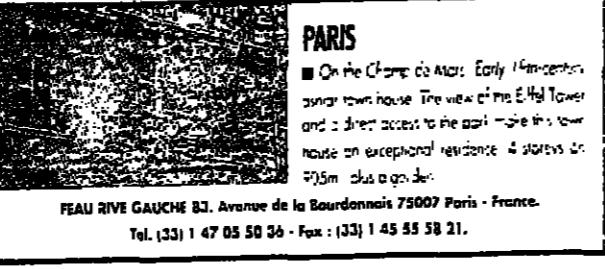
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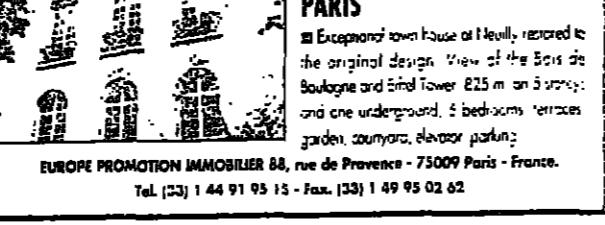
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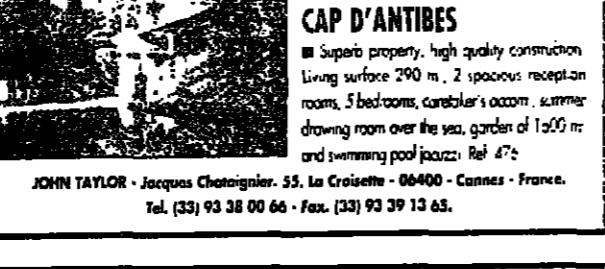
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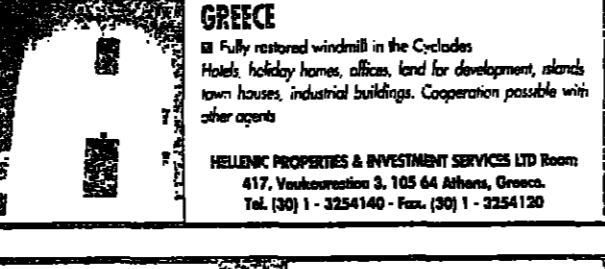
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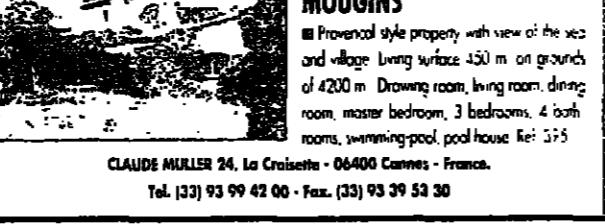
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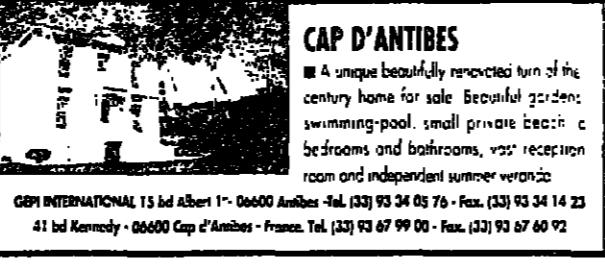
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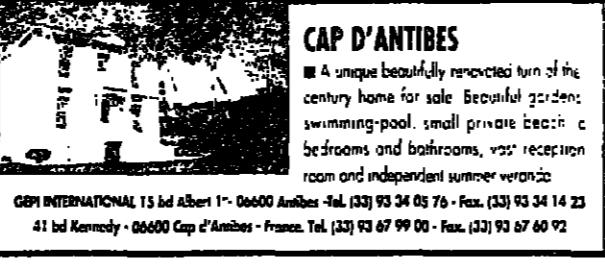
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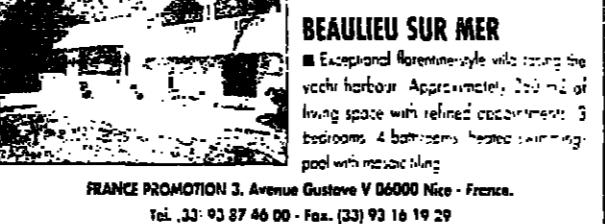
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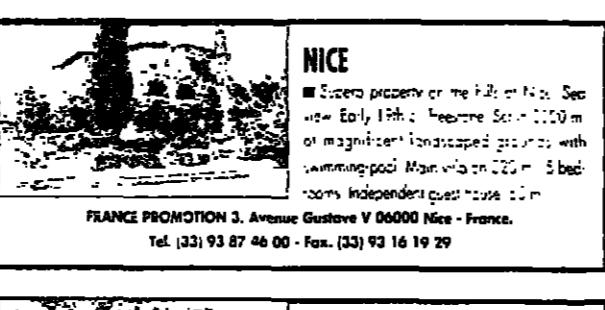
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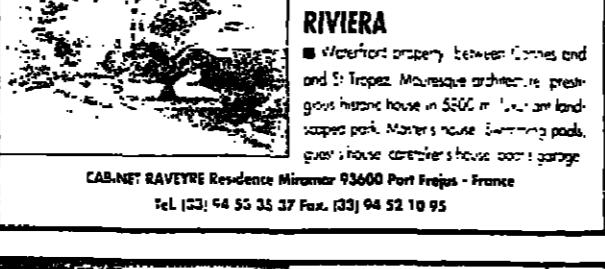
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SPORTS

Olajuwon Is Becoming Trail Blazers' Catch 22

The Associated Press

The Portland Trail Blazers first tried double coverage on Hakeem Olajuwon. That didn't work.

They then tried single coverage to put more pressure on Houston's outside shooters, and Olajuwon burned them with 46 points and a late shot-blocking display as the Rockets beat the visiting Blazers, 115-104, on Sunday night to take a 2-0 lead in the best-of-5 Western Conference series.

"It was a surprise at first, but I made some adjustments," Olajuwon said of the latest strategy.

When the Blazers double-teamed Olajuwon in Friday night's opener, he still scored 26 points, and Vernon Maxwell added 24.

This time, he got 10 points in the first quarter of a game that Portland led only once, at 4-2. He had six blocked shots and eight rebounds.

The Trail Blazers stayed close in the fourth quarter, but every time they threatened to get the deficit below five, Olajuwon was there to stop them.

With 1:38 left, he blocked a shot by Clyde Drexler, his former teammate at the University of Houston.

With 1:11 to play, he caught up with Rod Strickland on a fast break and swatted away a layup that would have cut Houston's lead to 104-100.

"He probably saw me, but he

didn't have any idea I could cover so much space so quickly," Olajuwon said.

The closest the Blazers got in the late-going was 98-93 with 4:38 left.

"With the Dream in the middle blocking every shot, and shooting 15-foot fadeaways there's nothing you can do," Drexler said. "We're

NBA PLAYOFFS

got to come up with something else. We've got to do something different in Game 3 and I don't know what it is."

That game of the best-of-5 series will be played Tuesday night in Portland.

Of the eight best-of-5 first-round playoff series, only two were tied at a game apiece.

The Orlando Magic and Denver Nuggets faced elimination Monday night, while New Jersey, Cleveland and Golden State as well as Portland could depart Tuesday or Wednesday, having put themselves in that predicament with losses Sunday.

Early in the day, the Nets fell to New York, 90-81, then the Cavs lost to Chicago and the Warriors were beaten by Phoenix.

Bulls 105, Cavaliers 96; Chicago, playing at home, went with the strategy that worked in Game 1: shutting down Mark Price.

Price, held to nine points Friday, managed just 14 on 5-of-14 shooting.

Game 3 will be played Wednesday in Oakland, California.

The Bulls' Horace Grant, left, and Bill Hennington doubling up on Mark Price when he was shut down again, so were the Cavaliers.



Rangers Roll On, Routing Capitals

The Associated Press

The New York Rangers, with the best regular-season record in the National Hockey League, continue to flex their muscles.

Coming off a four-game sweep of the New York Islanders and a full week's rest, the Rangers began their second-round series with a 6-3 victory over the Washington Capitals on Sunday night in Madison Square Garden.

The second game of the best-of-7 series will be played Tuesday night in New York.

The Rangers put the game out of reach with three straight goals, the first Brian Leetch's tiebreaker at 12:47 of the second period.

Brian Noonan, obtained by the Rangers in a late-season trade with Chicago, then scored his second of the game at 15:45 to make it 4-2, and Greg Gilbert and Mark Messier added third-period goals as the Rangers continued to dominate the Capitals, whom they beat in five of six games in the regular season.

"We made some mistakes in our defensive coverage," said Washington's coach, Jim Schoenfeld. "We had situations where we were outmanned and outmuscled."

The Rangers, who have outscored the opposition in the playoffs 28-6, got another goal from Stephane Matteau, obtained with Noonan. Michal Pivonka, Kelly

Miller and Mike Ridley scored for Washington.

In an earlier game, reported in some Monday editions:

Bruins 2, Devils 1: Bryan Smylkin and David Shan scored early and goaltender Jon Casey and the goalposts made the lead stand up in East Rutherford, New Jersey, as Boston took a 1-0 lead in that series.

While the level of play wasn't spectacular, there was plenty of ex-

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

citement down the stretch as New Jersey tried to tie.

Casey, who finished with 34 saves, stopped Claude Lemieux on a shorthanded breakaway early in the third period, then Randy McKay hit the right goalpost on a breakaway. Five minutes later, Bruce Driver hit the left post with a shot from the blue line and Bernie Nicholls, who scored the Devil's goal, was stopped by what appeared to be a combination of Casper's glove and the crossbar on the rebound.

"Jon Casey won us the game," said the Bruins' captain, Ray Bourque. "He played an outstanding game. He made the key saves down the stretch. We didn't open it up and they poured it on us at times. We had to have Casey today because we didn't play that great a game. It was sluggish at times."

World Cup Seats Still Available By Calling U.S.

Reuters

ZURICH — Tickets for most of this summer's World Cup matches, including the two semifinals and three of the quarterfinals, are still on sale, FIFA said Monday.

It said tickets for 35 of the 52 matches could be ordered directly by telephone, by calling 213-365-6300 in the United States.

The final in Los Angeles on July 17 is sold out but tickets remain for the semifinals in New Jersey and Los Angeles.

The only quarterfinal with all seats taken is the one in New Jersey on July 10.

Among other matches sold out, FIFA said, were Germany's two in Chicago, Argentina's two in Boston and Italy's three in New Jersey and Washington.

All Mexico and Ireland's group matches are also fully booked, as is the Brazil-Cameroun match in San Francisco.

Finns' Pros Rout Those Of U.S., 7-2

Compiled by Our Staff From Reuters

ALBA DI CANAZEL, Italy — Team USA was handed its second straight loss Monday at the World Ice Hockey Championship, losing by 7-2 to Finland and the stick-handling of the Los Angeles Kings' Jari Kurri.

Germany, with a 3-1 loss to Italy, had its chances of reaching the quarterfinals badly dented, while Norway now faces a relegation playoff after a 4-1 loss to France.

Kurri had a goal and two assists, while fellow NHL veterans Kimo Helminen had three assists and a goal, as the Finns matched the hard-hitting style of the United States' NHL pros, then out-shaded them on both ends of the larger European rink.

The U.S. finished 3-2 and Finland 4-1 in Group B. Both qualified for the medal round, which begins Wednesday in Milan.

The Germans only needed a tie but never recovered from Italy's two quick goals at the end of the first period. A defensive error in the third period ended their chances.

Italy's Lucio Topighi scored on a breakaway in the 15th minute. Less than a minute later, Stefan Figliuzzi netted a speculative long-range shot. Then, in the 52nd minute, German defender Andreas Niederberger lost control of the puck near the net, and Mario Ciarrattone easily made the score 3-0.

Austria will get the final qualifying spot from Group A on Tuesday if it beats Britain by five or more goals. The British have conceded 31 so far.

Whoever gets the last Group A place in the quarterfinal will have to face the Finnish team.

In later games, Sweden played the Czech Republic in Group B. In Group A, undefeated Russia and Canada faced off.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE East Division

Boston W L Pct. GB

Baltimore 10 11 .455 1/2

New York 15 9 .545 2/3

Toronto 14 11 .533 4

Detroit 10 14 .500 8/3

Central Division

Cleveland 12 11 .545 1/2

Milwaukee 13 11 .542 1/2

Kansas City 11 10 .539 19/2

Minnesota 10 16 .505 3/2

West Division

Seattle 12 13 .458 —

Texas 9 17 .344 3

California 8 17 .344 3

Oakland 7 18 .265 3/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE East Division

Atlanta W L Pct. GB

Montreal 15 10 .500 1/2

New York 14 10 .583 2/3

Philadelphia 12 11 .542 2/3

Florida 13 12 .520 3/2

Central Division

Cincinnati 15 8 .500 1/2

St. Louis 15 9 .501 1/2

Pittsburgh 13 10 .545 2

Houston 13 11 .542 2/3

Chicago 6 11 .273 8/3

West Division

San Francisco 12 12 .500 —

Los Angeles 11 12 .478 1/2

Las Angeles 11 12 .478 1/2

San Diego 7 18 .285 3/2

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 900 400 200-2 6 1

Detroit 932 400 200-6 8 2

McDonald, Schuerholz (4), Cook (4), Hernandez (8) and Korincev, Lovallians (8). Donnelly (4), Krueger (8), McNamee (6), Tellez (4), Williams (2), Wood (2) and Yost (4).

Winnipeg 1000 400 200-5 12

Young, Crim (7), Bulger (9) and Willows (4).

Freeman, Reed (7), Ruffin (9) and Gerald (9). Clark, Littlefield (9), Ales (9), Barnes (9) and Penn, W. Carpenter (4).

Rodriguez (9); Clark, Littlefield (9), Ales (9), Barnes (9) and Penn, W. Carpenter (4).

Young, Crim (7), Bulger (9) and Willows (4).

Freeman, Reed (7), Ruffin (9) and Gerald (9). Clark, Littlefield (9), Ales (9), Barnes (9) and Penn, W. Carpenter (4).

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SPORTS

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1994

FIA Schedules Emergency Meeting to Examine Formula One Safety



Mourners caused traffic jams as they gathered Monday in front of the Istituto Di Medicina Legale di Bologna, where Ayrton Senna's body had been taken.

Lazzaro Melucci/Reuters

Dykstra, With Homer and Injury, Inspires Phillies

The Associated Press

LeAnn Dykstra was involved in two hard hits. He led off the bottom of the first by hitting a home run; then two innings later hit his back trying to make a catch.

Dykstra opened the Philadelphia Phillies' 6-4 victory over the San Francisco Giants with his third homer of the season. He hurt himself diving trying catch Matt Williams' bases-loaded triple in the third, and came out in the bottom half of that inning with a contusion of the lower back.

"I hit the lower part of my back full speed into the wall, but I'll be all right," Dykstra said.

The Phillies tagged Bill Swift — who had won all five previous decisions against them — for 12 hits in 3½ innings.

NL ROUNDUP

might have to change some things around tomorrow. The effort is not a problem but I might have to try different plans — A, B, C and D — and maybe go back to Double-A."

Cardinals 6, Astros 5: Bob Tewksbury became the first six-game winner in the majors as St. Louis won in Houston.

Ray Lankford homered on the

first pitch of the game, then in the eighth was hit by Mike Hampton's pitch with two outs and later scored the go-ahead run on a single by Gregg Jefferies.

Tewksbury won despite allowing five runs and nine hits in seven innings. Luis Gonzalez tied it at 5 for Houston with a three-run homer in the sixth.

Expos 3, Padres 2: Mike Lansing made up for a costly error by singling home Montreal's winning run in the bottom of the 11th inning.

Lansing let Ricky Gutierrez's hard grounder to second base go through his legs for a three-base error, setting up San Diego's two-run rally in the eighth that made it 2-2.

But in the 11th, Sean Berry doubled off Tim Mauzer with one out and pinch-hitter Randy Milligan

walked. After a wild pitch moved them up, Lansing hit a grounder through the legs of third baseman Keith Lockhart. It originally was scored as an error, then changed to a hit after the game.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Pirates 4, Braves 1: Paul Wagner pitched a three-hitter to beat Tom Glavine, and hit a two-run double, as Pittsburgh swept a three-game series from visiting Atlanta for the first time since August 1986, in the manager Jim Leyland's rookie season with Pittsburgh.

Glavine took a four-hit shutout into the sixth, but Jeff King and Orlando Merced got RBI singles and Wagner hit his two-run double.

Marlins 9, Reds 4: Against visiting Cincinnati, Gary Sheffield hit

his 11th home run and Florida improved to 13-12, just the second time the Marlins have been over .500.

Mets 7, Dodgers 4: Todd Hundley hit two bases-loaded homers, Joe Orsulak hit a three-run homer and Jeremy Burnitz hit a two-run shot as New York defeated visiting Los Angeles.

Rockies 6, Cubs 2: Chicago fell 0-10 at Wrigley Field this season, matching the longest home losing streak in team history, after pinch-hitter Nelson Liriano and Mike Kingery each delivered two-run singles during Colorado's four-run seventh.

The Cubs are the only club in the majors winless at home this year. The only other time they lost 10 in a row at Wrigley Field was in 1974.

"At the moment, we really don't know anything about the cars involved in the accidents or the circuit safety which we didn't know already," said FIA's spokesman, Martin Whitaker.

He said the black box from Senna's Williams Renault would be flown to Britain for examination within the next few days. In addition, a FIA safety commission would examine the Imola track, one of the fastest on the Formula One circuit.

Senna was among many critics of FIA's decision designed to eliminate electronic drivers' aids, particularly the phasing out of electronic "active" suspension.

In an article for Germany's biggest Sunday newspaper, Welt am Sonntag, which appeared on the eve of the race that killed him, Senna wrote about "the technical weak points of my Williams-Renault."

"My car reacts a bit nervously on this kind of race surface. This stems

Cause of Senna's Fatal Crash Still Unclear

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The International Automobile Federation said Monday it had scheduled an emergency "top-level" meeting Wednesday at its headquarters here to discuss Formula One safety following the deaths of Ayrton Senna and Roland Ratzenberger at the San Marino Grand Prix.

A statement said "FIA is gathering reports from its technical, medical, safety and supervisory staff, as well as from the relevant team and circuit personnel. As soon as these reports are received, they will be studied as a matter of urgency."

The statement added that "only when all the facts are known will it be possible to determine if the additional safety measures introduced in 1993 and 1994 need to be extended, those already agreed for 1995 brought forward, or whether further measures should be introduced."

Senna, the three-time world champion from Brazil, died after a high-speed crash during Sunday's race, 24 hours after the Austrian driver Ratzenberger was killed during qualifying for the race.

In one of the most tragic weekends in Formula One history, the 34-year-old Brazilian failed to make the Tamburello turn on the seventh lap at the Imola track and hit the concrete wall head-on at more than 300 kph (186 mph). Ratzenberger, a rookie driver, was killed in a similar accident.

"At the moment, we really don't know anything about the cars involved in the accidents or the circuit safety which we didn't know already," said FIA's spokesman, Martin Whitaker.

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In an article for Germany's biggest Sunday newspaper, Welt am Sonntag, which appeared on the eve of the race that killed him, Senna wrote about "the technical weak points of my Williams-Renault."

"My car reacts a bit nervously on this kind of race surface. This stems

from its special aerodynamics but it's also got to do with a difficulty in the suspension."

Michael Schumacher of Germany, who won Sunday's race, was behind Senna at the time of the crash. He said he noticed only that Senna had uncharacteristically looked "very nervous from the first lap" and that the car took "two or three bumps and went off."

Max Mosley, FIA's president, said in London that the two deaths were unfortunate coincidence, not a sign of slipping standards.

"We can get a very high level of safety, but we will never be able to guarantee it," he said. "It's still not possible to run it at a level that's exciting for the participants and the spectators and to guarantee safety."

"I think we have to look very carefully at what has happened and maybe something will emerge that is very useful and will save someone's life in the future."

"But it may be we will turn round and say if you want to race at this speed, every now and then this is going to happen."

In Brazil, President Itamar Franco decreed three days of mourning and ordered the flag flown at half staff.

Foreign Minister Celso Amorim said Senna's body would be flown to Brazil on Tuesday night.

A 28-year-old spectator, struck by a wheel the came off during a crash on the starting grid, remained in a deep coma with massive bruising to the brain, doctors in Bologna said.

That crash was caused when the Lotus driven by Pedro Lamy of Portugal hit the back of the Benetton driven by J.J. Lehto of Finland. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Lauda: Technical Faults Likely Caused 2 Deaths

Reuters

BONN — The former world champion Niki Lauda said Monday he believed technical faults had caused the two deaths at the San Marino Grand Prix and called for drivers to have more say in making the sport safer.

"One thing is clear about the high-speed crashes of Ratzenberger and Senna," the highly-respected Austrian told German television. "Both were, in my opinion, caused by technical defects. None of them had a chance to control their cars anymore."

"The problem is that the Imola track is terribly fast, especially bumpy and the cars are under enormous pressure."

"The speed at Imola is very high and if you lose control of your car you don't stand a chance. The question must in reality be asked if you should take risks at all on such tracks."

Lauda did not speculate on the nature of the technical faults.

He said drivers must pay more attention to safety and a system had to be worked out in which drivers helped create safer tracks.

"A driver used to speeds of 300 kph can naturally judge race tracks differently from officials," Lauda said.

"Drivers in the last few years have not done anything because they have been spoiled by the safety in Formula One with the new cars, that there were no accidents."

"But driving Formula One is an extremely risky job. You can only do something about safety if you continuously work on it."

Lauda said that in the case of Ratzenberger's death, people might have argued that his Simtek team was new and perhaps did not have the same technical resources as a more experienced team "and therefore the car broke down."

"But the same thing happened to the Williams team and the Williams car is one of the most successful race cars ever."

"The same thing can happen anywhere."

A's, Still Last, Beat Yanks And Find Cause to Cheer

The Associated Press

Having the American League's worst record didn't stop the Oakland Athletics from partying.

They ended their second-longest losing streak since moving to the West Coast in 1988 with an 8-1 victory Sunday over the visiting New York Yankees.

"This is the first time we've had music in a long time," Troy Neel said above the pounding beat of rock music in the A's clubhouse. "When I came in, I asked where the champagne was. I was waiting

for somebody to pop one."

AL ROUNDUP

The A's had been waiting since April 17 for their eighth victory of 1994. And it was just two years ago the A's were spraying champagne for something much more significant, their fourth division flag in five years.

But even with Sunday's victory, which halted their longest losing streak since a 14-game slide from July 29-Aug. 12, 1977, the A's are still bringing up the rear in the AL West, baseball's weakest division.

"We're just glad it clicked today," said Neel, who drove in four runs.

Bobby Witt allowed one run over 7½ innings in his best outing of the year and Gerardo Berroa had three RBIs for Oakland.

Witt, who pitched out of trouble in the sixth inning by striking out the side after giving up consecutive singles, took a shutout into the eighth before Paul O'Neill hit a run-scoring double to 6-1 lead over Chicago.

In the opener, Cone won his fourth straight start and Gary Gaetti and Felix Jose each had two RBIs.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Red Sox 10, Angels 1: Billy Hatcher singled home the first run of a seven-run third in California and later capped the inning with a two-run single to Boston.

Boston, which owns the majors' best record at 18-7, sent 12 batters to the plate in the third to knock out rookie Brian Anderson.

California has lost five straight games and nine of its last 10.

Royals 6, Brewers 2: Mark Gubicza and David Cone pitched Kansas City, playing at home, to the doubleheader sweep of Milwaukee.

Gubicza won for the first time as a starter since June 19, 1992, giving up seven hits and three runs in five innings. He received home run support from Mike Macfarlane and Wally Joyner.

In the opener, Cone won his fourth straight start and Gary Gaetti and Felix Jose each had two RBIs.

Marlins 9, Reds 4: Against visiting Cincinnati, Gary Sheffield hit

and Bobby Ayala closed out the Orioles, who were shut out for the first time this season.

Arthur Rhodes, the loser, matched a career high with eight strikeouts.

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PERSONALS

MAY THE SACRED HEART OF Jesus be glorified, venerated and honored throughout the world, now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus pray for us. Sainte Anne, patroness of孕婦 pray for us. Sainte Odile, patroness of孕婦 pray for us. AMEN. AMEN.

SAINTE JUDE AND SACRED HEART of Jesus, thank you for everything. N.W.

SAINTS JUDE AND SACRED HEART of Jesus, thank you for everything. N.W.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ART BUCHWALD

Heard on the Highway

WASHINGTON — The excitement about the electronic superhighway has many people perplexed. There is no question that the technology is there for us to communicate with anyone in the world in a matter of seconds. But what would you say to a person in this new world, especially when you could easily be talking to someone you don't even know?

"Hello, this is Minnie Broderick. Who is this?"

"It is José Jimenez of Argentina. Are you calling collect?"

"No, señor."

"Good, I hate people who call me collect by global communication. What do you want?"

"Nothing, I just wanted to say hello." Minnie said.

"Do I know you?"

"No, we've never met, but now with communications as fast as

Just One Taker For Top Ticket at Prague Concert

Reuters

DRAGUE — The Czech Philharmonic offered special tickets for a charity concert by the opera stars José Carreras and Plácido Domingo, but even diplomats and foreign companies balked at their price.

The diplomatic corps and selected foreign companies were offered seats for the concert on Sunday to raise money to set up a foundation for blind children.

A spokesman for the Czech Philharmonic said Monday that only one of the 80,000 koruna (\$2,700) tickets being offered had been sold — and that to a corporate sponsor whose identity was not revealed.

Some of those approached for the tickets said the price was out of line in a country where the average monthly wage is less than 7,000 koruna. Regular tickets for the concert, at up to 1,500 koruna, were almost sold out.

they are, everyone knows everyone else. What are you doing?"

"I'm marinating steak," José said.

"Why?" Minnie asked.

"Because for seven generations my family has been marinating steak."

"Now I think that information is worth the call. Do you have any questions for me?" Minnie asked.

"Do you know how to marinade a steak?"

"I don't even know how to videotape a program off the television," she said.

"Good-bye, I have another global call waiting for me. I'm glad we had this conversation."

Minnie sighed. "So am I. It was very meaningful to me."

"Hello, this is Joe Mackay. I'm on the Super Electronic Highway, exit 12. Is anyone there?"

"O'Brien of the IRA. Are you about the guns?"

"No, I'm not calling about the guns."

"Then get the hell off the phone. I'm waiting to hear about the guns."

"Listen, O'Brien, I barely picked up the phone and I got you in Ireland."

"I'm not in Ireland. I'm in England — underneath Buckingham Palace."

"That's exciting. Would you like to be my superhighway phone pal?"

"I would very much, but right now I have important work to do with some dynamite."

"This is Taille Manufacturers. If you want to order a Taille, press one. If you want to return a Taille, press two. If you want to speak to the Taille Charge Department, press three. If you want to hear the entire works of Stravinsky played by the Taille Employee String Quartet, push all the buttons on your phone at the same time."

"Listen, I just want someone to talk to."

"There is no one to talk to on this superhighway except Gerry."

"Then let me speak to Gerry."

"Gerry is not at his desk. You can leave a message for him on his voice mail by sticking your index finger down your throat."

"Most of the young performers just want to get out

**Just One Taker For Top Ticket at Prague Concert**

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He had been caricatured in "The Simpsons." After his appearance with the Red Hot Chili Peppers on last year's MTV Music Awards (on which he wore a velvet top hat and shorts), Bennett became popular with a new generation of listeners.

His video of "Steppin' Out" — shot in arty black-and-white with up-to-the-minute, jarring camera angles — made it onto MTV rotation.

Later this month, Bennett will join a select group of more likely MTV habitués (including Nirvana, Eric Clapton and Mariah Carey) when he stars in his own "Unplugged" special.

Two years into senior citizenship, Tony Bennett seems poised to become the Sinatra of the slacker set, a crooner with a brand name for the generation without one.

What's the appeal? "In general, a lot of people our age are looking for performers who really know what they're doing," said Mark Conley, a 23-year-old automotive electrical technician, whose girlfriend, Gail Burt, 24, had gotten tickets to Bennett's sold-out concert in Baltimore.

"Everybody is consumed by this whole business of who's making more money than the next artist," he says. "I'm really not impressed. The last guy I was really impressed with was Nat King Cole. When I grew up, whoever made the best record was the best artist — not the biggest record."

While he seems happy these days to cavor with the latest bands, Bennett is clearly of a different era. For instance, when asked about the Chili Peppers' antistar, Flea, Bennett says, "I love him; he reminds me of Jimmy Durante."

His friends and family say that, through his interest in Zen philosophy, he has pared his life down to basics — his singing and his painting, which he studies seriously and has turned into a profitable avocation. (He finds time to play tennis, too, and after two divorces is dating a manager of jazz musicians and promoter named Susan Crow, who is 28.)

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